The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER CHICAGO.

Terrible and Destructive Fire in the City of Boston.

Granite Warehouses Melted by Intense Heat.

Vain Efforts of the Firemen to Check the Flames.

A North-West Wind Carries the Fire Before it.

The Loss Already Estimated at Millions.

Startling Scenes of Panic Among the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—One of the most destructive fires that has ever visited this city is now in swift progress, and as I write there is no telling where the flames will stop. Indeed, many people are seized with a panic, and are making hurried preparations to remove their household goods. The scenes now being enacted are very similar to those that were witnessed in Portland and Chicago when those cities were nearly destroyed by fire. We do not fear that the entire city will be destroyed or damaged, as nearly all of the buildings now in flames are built of granite, though the heat is already so intense that even this solid material is yielding before it. A heavy cloud of black smoke is rapidly rising, and envelopes the city, and as the wind comes from the north-west, the fire is spreading with frightful speed directly through the heart of the business portion of Boston.

The origin of the fire is, of course, unknown at present. It was first discovered about 8 o'clock, at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, and before the firemen could arrive on the ground, they being compelled to draw their apparatus by hand, the flames had gained such headway that they were apparently powerless to check the element, even at that early stage. All of the buildings that were on fire at the time were those occupied by our leading dry-goods business firms. The detachment of the Fire Brigade that first arrived at the scene, finding their task already a gigantic one, more alarms were sounded, and the bells of the entire city were soon all tolling in dreadful unison.

For over an hour the firemen and police, aided by large bodies of citizens, labored assiduously in hopes of checking the progress of the fire, but the harder they worked the more vigorously did the flames appear to increase, until they extended into Winthrop-square, upon which stood the large stores of Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Houghton, Perkins & Co., J. M. Beebe, Anderson, Heath & Co. and others in the same line of business. Scarcely had the fire made its appearance in this vicinity than the entire square seemed to be wrapped in a sheet of flame and the element rolled along the streets with almost lightning-like rapidity, utterly defying the efforts of the Fire Department in their work of salvation. In fact, we are in the greatest peril, and the cry of "another Chicago" is beginning to be heard among the people on the streets, as they wildly dash to and fro in hopes of saving their individual property.

As I sit here in the telegraph-office scribbling these hasty lines, the noise of the flames, as they crackle and roar in the work of destruction, can be plainly heard, and the heat is also perceptible. Here in the office a panic has begun, and the clerks are beginning to think of flight. I scarcely can tell how far the fire will extend, as my assistants, who were just now engaged, have not yet arrived with their reports of the latest aspect of the situation. Despite the warning of the telegraph people that we must soon move, as their brethren in Chicago were compelled to do so often, I do not apprehend that this office is in any danger.

We now learn that the fire has gone on as far as Broad-street, having swept along both sides of Summer to High, and even down to Purchase-street. As I have already stated, goods are being moved away from houses apparently in the track of the fire, as it sweeps before the wind, which seems to be increasing in strength. Appeals have just been made for help from the neighboring towns, though it will probably arrive too late to be of service.

The place where the fire commenced was near the site of Edward Everett's old home, which has, however, been long since replaced by large wholesale dry-goods houses. All this section of the city has been lately built up for business purposes, and the warehouses which have been erected along the streets where the fire raged were some of the costliest and best built stores in the country. Summer-street has a number of these expensive buildings on it, principally used by large wholesale dry-goods merchants. On the corner of Hawley-street was the Boston Mercantile Library, one of the wealthiest institutions of its kind in the country, and directly opposite was the building formerly occupied as the Boston Post-office, but for some years taken possession of for trade purposes. South of this, toward the water-front, Summer-street was lined with large granite stores, four and five stories high, as far as High-street, and from this point to the water by a few dwelling-houses of an inferior order. The Hartford and Erie Railroad Depot, at the foot of Summer-street, was a large wooden building, of no very great value, though the bridges and draws, which have also probably been destroyed, will make the loss quite heavy. On the east side of Summer-street, where the fire raged with its greatest fury, the buildings were of even a costlier character. Winthrop-square, which was forty years the fashionable centre of the city, has since been built up with massive warehouses, said to be fire-proof, and occupied by the true merchant princes of Boston. In the centre of the square was a large building, partly used by Messrs. James M. Beebe & Co., and partly by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. On the south side of the square was the large wholesale dry-goods house of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., and on the north the business place of Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co. Between these, and on every side, were the offices and stores of agents of many of the large manufacturing companies throughout the New-England States. Further to the east is Franklin-street, also occupied by dry-goods merchants. Here were the offices of Messrs. James A. Little, the agent of the Pacific Mills; Faulkner, Kemball & Co., Garder, Brewer & Co., and other business houses whose names are known in every city in the country. Near the corner of this street and Winthrop-square was situated the Cathedral block, which was considered one of the finest business blocks in the city. It was built some twelve years since, at a cost of over half a million. To the south, on Federal-street, were situated the business places of most of the dealers in wool. The buildings at this point were not of so expensive a character as those further north, but many of them were filled with large supplies of wool, which had lately been received and stored away. Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn occupied a large granite building, and Messrs. Manning, Howland & Luce another of much the same kind. Denny, Rice & Co., Hilton, West & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co., and other merchants in this trade, were in this neighborhood.

Further to the south is High-street, which had been built up during the past four years, in consequence of the cutting down of Fort Hill. It was occupied in part by wholesale dry-goods houses, and in part by merchants engaged in the boot and shoe business. Broad-street was occupied by ship-chandlers' stores and warehouses for coarse goods, but on the other side was the water, lined with wharfs, to which came a great portion of the packet-vessels from the Eastern States and Provinces, many of which have suffered severely.

At the corner of Summer and Hawley streets is the Mercantile Library Association, including reading-room, hall, and library proper, containing over 20,000 volumes. This institution was founded in 1820, and every year has added to its literary treasures.

To the north of Franklin-street runs Devonshire-street, which is also lined with wholesale dry-goods houses. Messrs. Geo. C. Richardson's business house was on this street, and also a number of paper manufacturers and dealers, who had lately moved there from Water-street. Still further to the north was Washington-street, where the flames soon began to break out. At the point on Washington-street where they appeared, between Franklin and Milk; the stores were mostly small. Bradshaw & Co., dealers in cutlery, had a fine establishment, and the *Transcript* newspaper building, which had just been erected, was also considered a model in its way. As I write both are in danger.

FORMER FIRES IN BOSTON.

A destructive fire ravaged Boston in November, 1676; the infant city was nearly destroyed, no less than forty-six dwellings, churches, and other public buildings falling a prey to the devouring element. In those days no fire department was organized; but a kind Providence sent a copious discharge of rain which completely extinguished the flames and saved the city from total destruction. After this conflagration the citizens organized a fire department; but the efficacy of that body can be judged by the fact that in 1679, another tornado of fire passed over Boston, obliterating no less than eighty dwellings and seventy warehouses. The loss by this calamity was estimated at £200,000—a large sum in those days. The people of Boston attributed their losses to incendiaries. The city rapidly recovered from the effects of these conflagrations. In 1711 another tempest of flame swept over Boston, destroying 100 edifices and consuming the old church, the first erected in the city. Lives were sacrificed, and many persons were permanently disabled by the falling ruins. The expedient of blowing up the adjacent houses was resorted to in order to save the remaining portion of the city. In this experiment a number of sailors who had volunteered their services to save the bell of the old church were killed and wounded. What is known in Boston as the "Great Fire" broke out on the 20th March, 1760. This was, perhaps, the most extensive conflagration which swept over the "Hub." Three hundred and forty-nine buildings were reduced to ashes. The damage was estimated at £100,000. The people of England generously came to the aid of the sufferers, and liberal contributions were poured in to relieve the victims.

But experience had taught the citizens that a copious supply of water was absolutely necessary to combat the fire-fiend, which had so often swept over the city, but it was not until 1848 that measures were taken to supply that great want. Josiah Quincy, Jr., was then Mayor of the city, and then was inaugurated the movement which supplied Boston with an unfailing supply of water.

Long Pond, or Lake Cochituate, in Middlesex County, is about twenty miles west of Boston. It covers about 700 acres. An aqueduct has been constructed from the lake to a suburb of the city called Brookline, a distance of about fifteen miles, and from the receiving reservoir there constructed, the water is distributed through the city and its dependencies.

The supply, under ordinary circumstances, will yield 11,000,000 gallons daily. The average daily consumption is estimated at about 16,000,000 gallons, but the reservoir at Brookline is capable of containing sufficient for fourteen days' consumption. There are upward of 130 miles of fourteen-inch pipe laid within the jurisdiction of the Water Board, the revenue from which is estimated at over $300,000. This stupendous undertaking of bringing the water into the city was for a length of time vigorously contested by some of the local magnates, but after years of patient perseverance the "reformers" succeeded in carrying their point, and the waters of Cochituate, like the wood of Dunsinane, flowed into the heart of historic old Boston.

The Fire Department of Boston consists of a chief engineer and assistants—thirteen companies with engines—the total force numbering 700 men. The appliances of the Department consists of over 30,000 feet of leading hose; 400 of suction hose with suitable reservoirs and hydrants. A fire-alarm telegraph has been added to the establishment, and every district of the city and suburbs is provided with an alarm station.

Another Account—Scenes and Incidents of the Fire—Terrific Spread of the Flames.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The greatest fire ever known in New-England is now raging among the large wholesale stores in the very heart of the business portion of the city, and it will not cease until it reaches the wharves. There was hardly a breath of wind stirring when an alarm was sounded, about 7¼ o'clock, followed by a second, third, and fourth in rapid succession; but the first engine was hardly on the ground when the fire broke out from the fourth story of the large four-story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story by Tebbets, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry-goods dealers. It had caught in the engine-room, and the flames sped with lightning rapidity up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the wood-work of the roof. The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with a Mansard roof, none of them being over five years old. The detached splinters flew readily, as the air was heated by the terrible heat, and soon the flames began licking the Mansard roof on the opposite side, far above the reach of the streams directed upon it from all quarters. The fire was constantly in the air, and one building after another caught on the roof, and the flames skipped lightly along from one window-sill to another, so that in less than thirty minutes every cheek was blanched as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames, which were leaping gayly from roof to roof, and from one building to another. The second building to succumb was directly opposite to that in which the fire first broke out, and was occupied by Mafin, Mullen & Elms, Harding Bros. & Co., Bowen, Moors & Co., George Lide, Carter & Co., and Conant Bros., all wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. This was at the corner of Otis-place. The heat now became infernal; the streets ran rivers of water, and every moment was heard the sound of granite blocks exploding, and whole frames fall in the streets, making them impassable. The firemen were driven from one station to another, and many an engine was kept nobly at work, while the hydrant was wet down by a hand-hose, and the engineer could only hold his place while a stream of water was kept playing upon him. Blocks of granite weighing tons were split as if by powder and hurled across the wide streets, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers. The firemen erected barricades, and worked behind them, but they were burned almost as soon as erected. An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Beebe's Block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite, five stories in height, with the cursed Mansard roof over all must go. Within thirty minutes the flames were coming out in fiery billows from every window, and up the stairway leading to A. T. Stewart's rooms, was a perfect column of flames. This building served but as fuel for the flames; pieces of dry-goods went whistling across the square, lodging on the window-sills of the magnificent stores on Devonshire-street Beebe's Block stood a solid wall of granite several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it, and $2,000,000 soon lay a heap of stone, bricks, and mortar. A hurricane now raged, and owing to the intense heat and perfect sleet of coals drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace and caught like tinder. Four-story granite blocks seemed like shavings, and deafening explosions were constantly heard.

A new terror was now added to the Babel of confusion. The tenement-houses at the upper end of Federal-street were fast being licked up by the flames, and women crazed and fainting were rushing to and fro, carrying children, crockery, clocks, and bedding in their hands. One ran screaming through High-street with a stove-funnel in her hands, while another was tugging a heavy chest, which would have been a weight for a strong man. Now and then a few pieces of goods might be saved by volunteers, who ran in and spent the five minutes during which they could work in bringing out perhaps a hundred pieces of cloth. One man, Marshal Cotter, got out $25,000 worth of kid gloves, and had them placed on the side-walk in a damaged condition. He offered a hackman $500 in vain, to take the goods to a place of safety. In less than an hour he had to flee for his life, and the flames were not again cheated of their prey. The fire was now in Federal-street, and the wool-houses were going like oil factories. They could never have been attacked at a more dangerous time; crammed from cellar to garret, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth were on hand that might have been delivered to customers had it not been for the horse disease.

In one store alone there were $100,000 worth of wool stored, which was awaiting delivery. Minor, Beal & Hackett had their store packed full, having only put in the last of their Winter's stock three hours before the fire enveloped it all. March Brothers & Pierce had just put their Winter goods in the cellar, and sent their Summer goods upstairs to be made up. The paper-houses came next, and with the end of Federal-street went the majority of the large city dealers. It had been hoped that the fire could be stopped short of Franklin-street, but the stores there were as vulnerable as any of the others. The Freeman's National Bank went at 10 o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in as bad a condition. The only place where the limits of the fire were reached is on Summer-street, where the fire began. It swept in a north-easterly direction from there, and I cannot tell where it will stop. I write this with my hair singed by the flames, my face burning, and two or three burns where the coals have flown down my back. Since beginning this dispatch I learn that the *Transcript* Building, erected this year at a cost of $100,000, has gone. The loss, of course, is beyond computation. It can hardly fall short of $20,000,000, on which there must be an insurance heavy enough to carry under several insurance companies in this city.

The following is a complete list of the firms whose places of business with their stock are a total loss up to mignight. It was impossible to give it any sort of an arrangement, for the houses were only taken as they were seen going down before the fire:

R. H. Sampson, paper and twine; George W. Bond, wool; B. H. Thayer & Co., paper manufacturers; H. C. Judd & Co., wool; S.S.Arnold, paper and twine; Rogers & Co., crockery; Nichols, Palmer & Dupee, wool; Thomas H. Tyler; Hallowell & Coburn, wool; Frye, Phipps & Co., hardware; Ammon P. Kitching & Co., wool; H. M. Williams & Co., wool; Howland, Luce & Co., wool; Sabin & Page, wool; C. E. Hapgood & Co., Welch, Griffith & Co., James Tucker & Co., corner of High-street; Bucking & Troon, Aklans & Co., agents Fletcher Manufacturing Company; J. Ford, grocer; Wright, Goodwin & Delano, wool; Chamberlain Brothers, wool; A. W. Clapp & Co., Wm. Butcher & Co., crucibles, agent Lewisborn Pennsylvania Steel-works; James Woodman, commission; Scovill Manufacturing Company, William Jessok & Co., English steel; Hussey, Wills & Co., steel; Otis Peace, J. & J. T. Lee, T. Christian & Co., hosiery and gloves; John B. Babcock & Partington, commission merchants; C. B. Grinnell, furs and calf-skins; George Hunt, commission; Boone, Connell & Co., clothiers' trimmings; Butler, Johnson & Co., hardware; Phillips, Shumann & Co.

Hope Thread Company, Milliken Bros. & Co., and Fenes & Co., J. Saxon & Son, Agents Lock Print-works, Atlantic Cotton Mills, Gray, agents; Davis & Frost, Henry C. Davis, Henry Poor & Son, hides and leather; E. W. Corey & Co., leather; Jas. A. Roberts, hides and leather; N. W. Rice & Co., leather Chas.Marsh & Co., leather; B.G.Boardman & Co., hides and leather; Nichols & Dalton, Brainard Davy, over Maflyn, Mullen & Elms; John H. Rogers, Thomas Hall; Maflyn, Mellen & Elms; Farr, Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods; Green Bros. & Co., dress goods; Conant & Co., D. Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods; Nichols & Dalton, leather; Harding, Gray & Dewey, wool; A. L. White & Co., leather; C. L. Barrett, hides and leather; Wm. B. Spooner & Co., hides and leather; Daniel Stamford, wool broker; James O. Safford & Co., hides and leather; Guier, White & Co., leather; J. & H. Kosborn, hides and leather; E. B. Phillips, oil-store; Albert Thompson & Co., hides and leather; Johnson, Eaton & Brackett, hides and leather; Babcock & Partridge, straw goods; W. P. Brigham & Co., gloves and hosiery; Julius Beal & Homer, clothing; Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery, gloves and handkerchiefs; G. H. Binter, hair goods; Eugene Chapin, trimmings; A. Folsom & Sons, clothing and oil-cloths; D. Lyons & Co; Marr Brothers, furnishing goods; Weil Brothers, men's furnishing goods; Thomas Kelly & Co., dry goods; Hawley, Folsom & Morton, men's furnishing goods; Miner, Beal & Hackett, men's and boys' clothing; March Bros., Fierce & Co., men's furnishing goods: Simons Bros. & Co., D. M. Hodgon, clothing; Boston Collar Company, Homer & Weith, curried leather; Flint & Clatur, inner soles; Pevear & Co., kid leather; C. A. Hathaway & Co., High-street, oils and cement; Thos. E. Proctor, leather; Edward Spaulding & Bumstead, hides and leather; Davis Bro. & Co., leather; Locket, Autchell & Co., woolens; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., commission; Perry, Cook & Tower, dry goods; Prager, Bock & Co., clothing; B. L. Solomon & Sons; Jewell & Bush, woolens; Lewis & Cohen, cap manufacturers; E. Beverly & Son, felt goods; W. D. Strong & Co., commission; Flannell & Co., woolen; H. Herrman & Co., importers; Sibley, Cumner & Co., clothiers and tailors; Haughton & Perkins, Sawyer & Co., Woods & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co.; Parker, Wilder & Co.; Anderson & Co.; Gross Daniels; Tibbetts, Baldwin & David, Smith Richardson; George A. Glazier; Maflyn, Mellen & Ellis, Harding Bros. & Co., Bowen, Moore & Co., G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., Brown & Dearborn, straw goods; Leland, Wheelock & Co., Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., Brainard Davy, Millen & Elms, John H. Rogers, Thomas Hall, Maflyn, Mellen & Elms, Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods; Green Bros. & Co., dress goods; Conant & Co.; D. Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods; Rogers & Co., Barry & Bros.; Jackson, Rice & Stinson; Leland, Allen & Bates; J. C. Howe & Co.; Denny, Poor & Co.; Smith, Stebbins & Co.; Harding, Colby & Co.; Pierce, Hardy & Co.; Frothingham & Co.; Dale Bros. & Co.

A reporter just returns from the scene of the fire, and says the large tailoring-houses on Washington-street have gone. Engines have been sent for to Reading, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem, and Lynn. All in the immediate vicinity are already here. The *Pilot* office has just gone, and the old South Church is in imminent danger. Part of the Western Union wires are already down, and every now and then another gives out. The loss will be nearly $100,000,000 before the fire is extinguished.

Half-past 2 A. M.—They are now blowing up buildings to stop the progress of the flames.

WORCESTER, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—A special train from Boston, to carry the Worcester Fire Department to the burning city, made the run, forty-four and a half miles, in forty-five minutes.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—9 P. M.—A very extensive conflagration is now raging at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. The fire extends east and west on Kingston-street, and north and south on Summer-street. The engines are hauled by hand. The property burning is all dry goods stores. Four alarms have been sounded.

Ten P. M.—There is no abatement to the conflagration. It is the most extensive fire that has visited Boston for twenty years, and is in the solid dry-goods portion of the city. It has extended the entire length of Winthrop-square, which embraces A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Anderson, Heath & Co.'s, and Houghton, Perkins & Co.'s stores. No estimate of the loss can be given, but the reporters say it will go into the millions. The suburban Fire Department has been called upon. The fire is now at its height. The buildings are principally of granite. A north-west wind is prevailing. The Press here call it a second "Chicago."

Eleven O'Clock P. M.—The fire is now within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph Office. The operators are taking up their instruments and preparing to vacate. Line-men and material have been ordered to Boston from adjoining towns, so that if telegraph communication with New-York is lost now, which seems very likely, it will probably be soon restored, certainly at an early hour of the morning if not to-night. The fire has now traveled half a mile through the heart of the business portion of the City and is spreading with frightful rapidity.

Half-past Eleven P. M.—The fire is now progressing toward Broad-street, having swept both sides of Summer-street to High-street and Purchase-street. Goods are being removed from stores in every direction in the vicinity of the fire. Fire-engines have been telegraphed for from Providence, Worcester, and other places.

Midnight.—The fire is moving up Franklin-street, and has reached nearly to Hawley-street. The "Cathedral Building," corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets, is on fire, with no hopes of saving it. The flames are also spreading on Federal and Congress streets, and every kind of vehicle is impressed moving goods. The fire has reached Broad-street. The wharves south of Congress-street and the vessels are on fire. The Hartford and Erie Railroad depot is burned.

12½ P. M.—The fire still rages, and it is feared the entire area from Summer-street, on the south, to Washington-street, on the west, and Wick-street, on the north, to the water, east, will be laid waste. Pearl-street has so far escaped. The heat is intense.

One A. M.—The flames have reached Washington-street, north of Franklin, and the *Transcript* Building is on fire. All the splendid granite warehouses on Franklin-square, Winthrop-square, and vicinity are burned. Fears are now entertained that the flames will sweep everything to State-street, if not further north.

Half-past One A. M.—The report that the *Transcript* was on fire is incorrect, but the buildings on the east side of Washington-street are in imminent danger. The Boston *Pilot* office and building, on Franklin-street, are destroyed. The wind continues north-west and fresh.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—1¾ A. M.—Among the prominent buildings already destroyed, are the Cathedral Block, the Daniel Webster Block, the Boston *Pilot* Building, and the rear of the Boston *Transcript* Building. Orders have been given to blow up both corners at the junction of Devonshire and Milk streets. The fire is spreading toward South Boston, and is also progressing toward State-street, from Franklin-street. The immense block opposite the *Pilot* office, chiefly occupied by wholesale woolen dealers are now all on fire. Attempts are being made to blow up the two corners of Franklin-street, to prevent the conflagration from extending further toward State-street. Immense crowds of people fill the streets, and every effort is being made by them to save property which is being transferred to various parts of the city. The utmost good order prevails, and nothing is done which, at ordinary times, would be considered unseemly. It is evident that the business portion of our city is to be laid in ruins.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—1:50 A. M.—Jordan & Marsh, Hovey, and other firms on Washington-street, are moving their goods, and many parties on Milk and Water streets, and even as far north as State-street, are doing the same. All the newspaper offices have a force on hand prepared to move at a moment's notice. It is reported that several firemen have been killed.

Two A. M.—The fire has broken out on both sides of Pearl-street, corner of High-street, and threatens the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business.

Two and a Half A. M.—Two buildings have been blown up at the south corner of Devonshire and Milk streets, which it is hoped will stay the progress of the fire toward State-street, and save the new unfurnished Post-office building. The streets leading to the fire are fenced in with ropes, and are in care of strong detachments of the police, who have strict injunctions to permit no one to pass the barrier on any pretense. Thus it is impossible to obtain more than a general account of the progress of the flames. Both sides of Hawley-street, also Morton-place, are now on fire. The fire on Franklin-street has not yet reached Washington-street.

Three A. M.—Steam fire engines have reached here from Worcester. At the present moment the fire has not extended south beyond Summer-street, near the foot of which the Hartford and Erie Railroad Depot was located, but the flames continue to rage fiercely.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—2 A. M.—Pearl-street has at last been reached by the fire. The flames, surging over the roofs of the houses from Federal-street, caught some of the framing on the west side of the street, and now both sides, near High-street, are reported to be on fire, and the flames are rapidly pushing on toward Pearl-street. This street is the centre of the shoe trade of the United States, and the destruction of the huge business houses with which it is lined, and their contents, cannot have other than a disastrous effect upon the entire country, have just been obliged to leave the district to the south of the fire on account of its approach. This is the direction toward the part of the city where the dwelling-houses are, and it is to be hoped that the flames may not advance far in that direction. Help is coming in from all quarters; but we cannot have too much.

LARGE FIRE IN THIS CITY.

An Extensive Conflagration in West Twenty-Seventh-Street—Three Buildings Destroyed and Several Others Damaged—Loss Estimated at Nearly $150,000—Particulars of the Insurances.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered among a large quantity of dry and seasoned lumber which was piled upon the open space between the five-story brick building No. 256 West Twenty-eighth-street, and No. 257 West Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue. Owing to the highly inflammable and combustible nature of the surroundings, the flames spread with great rapidity, and communicated with both the buildings.

An alarm was sent out by the Policeman on patrol, and in a very short time several engines and hook and ladder trucks with their attendant firemen, had arrived. The buildings being occupied as a planing-mill and wood-turners' shops, were filled with wood and shavings, and the flames, fed by these materials, spread rapidly from floor to floor, and soon had possession of both the structures. Finding that the firemen on the ground were insufficient to cope with the fast-increasing flames, Engineer Rhodes sounded a second alarm, which brought to his assistance Chief Engineer Perley, with a large reinforcement of steamers and firemen. Notwithstanding the most praiseworthy exertions of the Fire Department, the flames continued to spread, and after completely destroying the buildings first named, with their contents, extended to the adjoining buildings, viz.: Nos. 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh-street, a large tenement-house; the machine-shop of Montrose & Martin, in the rear of No. 254 West Twenty-seventh-street, and to the planing-mill of A. R. Welch, No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-street. The machine-shop was completely gutted, and the other buildings were considerably damaged. During the fire the most intense excitement prevailed, caused by the removal of the panic-stricken occupants of the adjoining tenement-houses from their domiciles, which were threatened with destruction. These poor unfortunates rushed along the streets half clad, carrying with them their most cherished household effects, which they piled on the sidewalks, and then stood guard over them, shivering in the cold night-wind. Capt. McElwain, of the Twentieth Precinct, with a large force of Police, was on the ground, and assisted these poor people as much as possible. The fire attracted a great crowd, and the Police were kept busy in preserving order and protecting property in the vicinity of the conflagration.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances as far as they can be ascertained:

No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-street was owned by the Erasmus Crawford estate, and was totally destroyed; loss, $20,000; no insurance. The second and third floors were occupied by Edmund Macy as a packing-box factory; loss, $20,000; no insurance. The first floor and basement were unoccupied. Portions of the third and fourth floors were occupied by Wm. Ray, machinist, and James Woolford, wood-turner; loss, $5,000 each; no insurance.

No. 256 West Twenty-eighth-street was also owned by the Crawford estate; loss, $20,000; no insurance. The first floor and basement were occupied by J. D. Brassington as a planing and molding mill; loss, $5,000; insured for $1,000 on machinery in the Lycoming, of Pennsylvania. Second, third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by L. A. Dean, stair-builder; loss, $10,000; insured for $2,000 on stock in the Andes, Springfield, of Massachusetts, and Ætna, of Hartford. No. 254 West Twenty-eighth-street, a four-story brick tenement-house, owned by Mrs. Darrow; loss on building and furniture, $4,500; insured for $5,000. No. 252 West Twenty-eighth-street was slightly damaged by fire and water. No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, a five-story brick building, owned by Abram R. Welch; damage to building, $5,000; no insurance. The first floor and basement, occupied by the owner as a wood-turning establishment; loss on stock and machinery, $5,000; no insurance. The second floor, occupied by Wm. Johnson, wood turner, loss $2,000. The third floor is occupied by John Shaffer, wood turner; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Westchester County Insurance Company. The fourth floor is occupied by J. D. Schumann, manufacturer of newel posts; loss, $2,500; insured for $1,500 in the Metropolitan Company. The fifth floor by D. Mott, manufacturer of hand screws; loss, $2,000; no insurance. No. 255 West Twenty-seventh-street, a four-story brick tenement house, owned by the Storms estate; loss on building, $3,000; no insurance. The first and second floors are occupied by George Hamje as a grocery and dwelling; damage, $1,000, insured for $1,600 in the Merchants' Company. The third floor is occupied by Fred. Becker as a dwelling; loss, $300, insured for $400 in the Metropolitan Company. The fourth floor is occupied by James Delaney and Andrew McKittery as dwellings; loss, $200 each, no insurance.

No. 253 West Twenty-seventh-street, a four-story brick tenement, occupied as a lager-beer saloon and dwelling by L. A. Fliedner; loss, $5,000, insured for $1,000 in the National Company.

The three-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh-street, owned by the Storms estate, was totally destroyed; loss, $10,000; no insurance. The first and second floors were occupied by Montrose & Martin, machinists; loss, $2,000; no insurance. A portion of the third floor was occupied by John J. Browning, manufacturer of piano actions; loss, $5,000; no insurance; the rest of the third floor by Darrow & Co., manufacturers of surgical instruments; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000.

No. 259 West Twenty-seventh-street, a four-story brick building, owned by A. R. Welsh; loss $1,000; insured for $10,000. The first and second floors are occupied by Wm. Lasak, piano tops; loss $2,500; insured for $1,100. The third-story front is occupied by E. Quintern, newel posts; loss $500. The third floor rear by Wm. & M. Shaw, bonnet ware; loss $500; insured for $400 in the Williamsburg City.

No. 259 West Twenty-seventh-street, (rear,) the fourth story occupied by W. H. Burnap, electro-magnetic machine factory; damage $500; insured for $3,000 in the Bowery and Franklin of Philadelphia.

No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-street (rear) was considerably damaged. The first floor is occupied by A. R. Welch, wood-turner, and the second floor by John Ruehtz, cutler; loss, $2,500; no insurance. The third and fourth floors by the Wagler Suspender and Sash Ribbon Factory; loss, $2,500; no insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by some sparks from the conflagration which occurred in West Twenty-sixth-street early on Friday evening, dropping among the lumber and shavings in the yards of the burned buildings. Fire Marshal McSpedon has the matter under investigation.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Husband Supposed to have been Killed by his Wife's Paramour—Arrest of the Alleged Assassin Last Night.

On the 4th inst., John Stroutman, a German locksmith, about 30 years of age, residing at No. 142 Essex-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, on a permit from Mr. George Kellock, Superintendent of the outdoor relief department, being at the time of admission in a state of unconsciousness, which continued until his death on Thursday last. From all the circumstances of the case there appears to be some mystery shrouding the decease of Stroutman. It appears that he was taken ill about midday on the 1st inst., when he returned to his lodging and complained of a violent pain in his head. He took to his bed and grew rapidly worse, until Dr. Callmann, of Broome-street, was called in on Saturday, who prescribed for him. From that time he sank rapidly into a state of comatose until he was removed to the hospital, where medical treatment proved unavailing, and death rapidly ensued. On a post-mortem examination it was discovered that death resulted from a severe fracture of the frontal bone, and consequent compression of the brain. The fracture had the appearance of having been made with a hammer or some other blunt instrument. A further investigation revealed a story of domestic infelicity, and from information received it is supposed that Stroutmann came to his death from a blow received in a quarrel some six weeks ago with a young man named Louis Reichenecher, a German locksmith, whom Stroutman believed to have had an improper intimacy with his wife. Mrs. Stroutman, setting at naught her marriage obligations, and being infatuated with a man younger than her husband, left her home, taking her children with her, and set up housekeeping with her paramour. Stroutmann, who felt the desertion very keenly, made several attempts to make his wayward wife return to her allegiance, in which he finally succeeded, and the pair were once more united. This state of affairs lasted but a short time, when Mrs. Stroutman again left her husband. The latter believing that his wife had been decoyed away from her home by her paramour, sought him out, and a quarrel ensued between them, which resulted in a desperate fight. The Police separated the combatants and arrested both, but the matter was compromised before the Police Magistrate. It is now alleged that during the fight Mrs. Stroutman's paramour struck Stroutman on the head with a hammer, causing the injury.

Anticipating the action of the Coroner, a TIMES reporter was dispatched, last evening, to Eldridge-street Police Station, and there learned that the Police had not, up to that time, taken any action to secure the arrest of Reichenecher, and were it not for the inquiries of the reporter no arrest would have been made. Subsequently Capt. Tynan gave instructions for the arrest of Reichenecher. Officer Leahy went in search of him and found him at Mrs. Stroutman's rooms in Broome-street, and conveyed him to the Station-house. He is about five feet five inches in height, of fair complexion, and on being acquainted with Stroutman's death, he appeared very much surprised. Officer Leahy was also in search of witnesses, but up to a late hour last night nothing further transpired in connection with the case.

OTHER DISASTERS.

Great Storm on the Northern Lakes.

Shocking Railroad Accident in Indiana.

Collision on the New-Jersey Midland Railway.

Five Men Killed and Seven Severely Injured.

A Careless Switchman the Cause.

THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Four Vessels Driven Ashore—Loss of Life.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Four outward-bound vessels are reported as having gone ashore during the gale, viz.: The brig Liston is ashore one mile above the old Kive Da Loup wharf; the bark Liverpool is ashore opposite Trois Pistolets, having lost her anchors and chains; the names of the other two vessels are unknown, being some distance further up. The ship Argo, Capt. Mitchell, hence on the 24th of September with a cargo of lumber, was abandoned at sea. The Captain and two men were drowned. The remainder of the crew were taken off by another vessel and landed at Greenock.

KINCARDINE, Nov. 9.—The weather has been squally all day. The wind is abating, but Lake Huron is furiously rough.

KINGSTON, Nov. 9.—Heavy weather has been prevailing, and many vessels have been driven into the harbor for refuge.

FARTHER POINT, Quebec, Nov. 9.—It has been blowing a hurricane from the north-west since last night, accompanied by snow and rain. The steam-ship Medway arrived inward bound at 4 o'clock A. M., and is now at anchor outside waiting for a pilot.

Shocking Accident in Indiana—An Aged Couple Fall from a Railroad Bridge.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 9.—Last night Avery Plummer and wife, of Ellsburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., were passengers on the west-ward-bound night express-train over the Vandalia line, and should have left the train at this point and taken the morning-train for Evansville, whither they were bound; but they failed to obey the instructions of the conductor and he found them on the train after it had started West from here. He then arranged for them to stop at Marshall, the first stopping place, and to return on the next train this way. Before reaching Marshall he missed the aged couple, and a search throughout the cars failed to find them. Men were sent out who hunted for them all night, and at daylight found their bodies under Clear Creek trestle. They had mistaken the slowing of the train, customary at that point, for the stopping place, and had stepped off, falling on the jagged rocks fifty-five feet below the track. They must have been instantly killed.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Accident on the Midland Railroad, New-Jersey—Five Men Fatally Injured, and Seven Seriously Wounded.

The fatalities attending the commencement of operations on the new railroads in New-Jersey have always been of alarming frequency. In the branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad through Paterson many accidents took place, and the Newark and New-York Railroad had not been in running order a year before dozens of fatal accidents had been recorded as part of its history. The most unfortunate road, in this respect, has been the Midland, which was opened, a few months ago, from Jersey City to Ellenville, N. J. Yesterday morning another terrible accident occurred, which resulted in the fatal injuring of five men and the maiming of several others. The particulars of the disaster are as follows: At a point about three miles west of Montclair there is a curve of the track, with an intervening hill which obstructs the view in rounding the curve. At a few minutes after 7 o'clock two construction-trains, one loaded with gravel, drawn by the locomotive No. 74, and another loaded with stone, drawn by the Montclair, started out, one going west and the other going east, to unload their freight. By some mismanagement unexplained, the gravel-train was allowed to pass the switch, and the two trains going at a high rate of speed came to the end of the curve. The engineer of the gravel-train seeing that a collision was inevitable, leaped from his locomotive and left the fireman standing at the valve. Both the engineer and fireman of the stone-train stood at their posts, and in this position met the shock. The two locomotives met, reared up and toppled over, and the cars following, each was piled up in a confusion of ruins. Other cars were hurled from the track, and many of the laborers who were riding upon the cars were thrown among the broken timbers. Upon the gravel-train there were twelve men, all Swedes, none of whom escaped without injury, although the firemen and the engineer of the Montclair by some miraculous chance escaped with only slight scratches. The injured men, only one or two of whom can speak the English language, and whose names could not be learned, were at once carried on a wrecking-train to Newark. They were divided between the German Hospital and St. Michael's. Five of the number are supposed to be fatally injured, and the others have received severe wounds. One of them, Charles Andersen, had his right leg broken, and has received internal injuries. The leg was amputated by two members of the Board of Physicians of St. Michael's Hospital. Another, at the same hospital, received a fracture of the skull and cannot live. Another received a wound upon his head that is considered dangerous. At the German hospital there are three men who are seriously hurt. One of them had both legs broken, and two others were terribly lacerated from head to foot. Nearly all of them were insensible when they arrived at the hospital and are still in the same condition. The blame for the accident is laid upon the switchman, who allowed the gravel-train to pass on the main track. He has disappeared, but will probably be brought back to answer. The officers of the Company were on the spot yesterday, making inquiries and assisting in clearing the track of obstructions. The loss to the Company will be not less than $30,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—Northerly to westerly winds continue over the lower lakes and thence to New-England and the Middle States, with clear weather. Northerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and rain continue in the South Atlantic States. In North-west and thence to Michigan and the mid Ohio Valley, southerly to easterly winds, diminished pressures and increasing cloudiness, while on Lake Superior northerly winds and cloudy weather prevail. In the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds, with cloudy weather on the eastern portion of the Gulf.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west, and thence to the lower Ohio Valley, Michigan and Indiana, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and belts of rain on the lower lakes, and thence over New-England northerly winds and generally clear weather will prevail; in the Middle States, winds veering to northerly and north-westerly, with cloudy weather and rain in the afternoon or evening; in the Gulf States rain and cloudy but clearing weather and northerly winds; for the South Atlantic States variable northerly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

Lieut.-Commander Lewis Clark is detached from the Constitution, and ordered to the Portsmouth; Lieut. Uriel Sebree from the Saranac, and ordered to return home and wait orders; Ensign Wm. Gallagher, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Portsmouth.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A LESSON.

I said, my life is a beautiful thing,
I will crown me with its flowers,
I will sing of its glory all day long,
For my harp is young, and sweet, and strong,
And the passionate power in my song
Shall thrill all the golden hours.

And over the sand, and over the stone,
Forever and ever the waves rolled on.

I said, my life is a terrible thing,
All ruined, and lost, and crushed.
I will heap its ashes upon my head,
I will wail for my joy and my darling dead,
Till the dreary dirge for the days that are fled
Stirs faint through the dull dumb dust.

And over the sand, and over the stone,
Forever and ever the waves rolled on.

I said, I was proud in my hour of mirth,
And mad in my first despair.
Now, I know nor earth, nor sky, nor sea,
Has heed or helping for one like me,
The doom or the boon comes, let it be.
For us, we can but bear.

And over the sand, and over the stone,
Forever and ever the waves rolled on.
—All the Year Round.

A ROMANCE OF GILA BEND.

The day that brought us to Oatman's Flat was murky and gloomy—a day in full harmony with the character of the country through which we were traveling. We descended into the Flat by an abrupt fall in the road, that landed us at once among a clump of scraggy, darkling willows, drooping wearily over a sluggish little creek. In the distance glittered the white sand-bed of the Gila; and half buried in it, here and there, were the ghastly, water-bleached limbs of the trees that the river had uprooted in its annual frenzy. Verde, or grease-wood, as ragged and scraggy as the willows, covered the whole Flat, excepting where, toward the centre, a dilapidated shanty stood on a sandy, cheerless open space. Not far from it were the remains of a fence, inclosing some six paces of uneven ground; and on the only upper rail left of the inclosure sat a dismal-looking, solitary crow.

The flat was repulsively dreary and desolate; and when Sam, the driver, pointing to it with his whip, said it was the spot where the Oatman family had been murdered, and lay buried, it added nothing to its attractiveness. Only one of the family escaped—a little chap, who crawled away, after he had been left for dead, and brought the white people from the next settlement to the scene of the massacre. There was nothing to be done but to bury the mutilated corpses. After this the place was deserted and shunned, though there had been no more Indian depredations committed for years.

I watched the solitary cabin with a strange fascination. Sam, too, had his eyes fixed on something that might have been the shadow of one of the victims, flitting by the black gap which had once been the door. The place was so wierd, and the ghostly shadow chimed in so well with the rest, that I accepted it as a part of the uncanny whole. We were going along at the usual leisurely gait, when Sam suddenly and excitedly whipped up the mules, and leaned out of the ambulance to speak to Phil, who drove the army wagon containing our baggage. The road was good and solid, so that I took no alarm; but, when the speed was continued, and the baggage-wagon kept thundering close in the rear, I ventured to ask, "Is there danger from Indians, here?"

"There hain't no Injens been seen round here for more'n three year," was the answer.

Traveling from Los Angeles to Tucson, you can, if you so choose, sleep under a roof almost every night, providing you have good teams. There are Government forage-stations along the whole route, where travelers are "taken in" by the station-keepers—though not on Government account. I do not say that it is pleasant at all these stations—particularly for a woman, as she will seldom or never meet one of her own sex on the way. When we left Fort Yuma, Sam assured me that I would not see a white woman's face between there and Tucson. We were happily disappointed, for we met not only one, but a whole family of them, one after the other.

At Burke's Station, where we were to pass the night, the first surprise awaited us. The house, a squalid *adobe*, was built in the style common along the route; an open passage-way from front to rear, with rooms on either side. The principal room to the left was bar-room and store-room; the one to the right, sitting-room and bedroom, and behind it was the kitchen. The passage-way was dining-hall. When the tall young Missourian, mine host, had ushered me into the room on the right, he stepped to the opening leading to the kitchen, and called out:

"Here, Sis; come and speak to the lady."

Obedient to the call, a bashful, half-grown girl appeared, wiping her hands on her apron, and looking up timidly from under long eye-lashes. I took her by the hand. "How do you do, child? How in the world did you get here—and where is your mother?" I asked.

Sam and Phil stood in the hall-door, nudging each other, till Sam could restrain himself no longer.

"Why, that's his wife," pointing to young Goliath from Missouri; "and her dad and mam's living in the old shanty down on the Flat. I'll be derned if they didn't give me the wust scare I had yet—thought they was Injens—shore!"

"And how old are you?" I asked the girl.

"Almost fifteen," was the answer; and, when the men withdrew, she told me about the rest of her family, whom I would probably see along the road.

A coarse cotton gown, made with a yoke about an inch and a half in depth, was drawn up close around her neck, and hung loosely about her slender, immature form; her naked feet were thrust into coarse boots, and a large check apron completed her costume. But there was a shy, daisy-like grace about her, that made one forget the dress, and see only the dove-like eyes and the half-pensive smile on her face. Her husband treated her in all things like a child, and she obeyed him without a murmur or a question. When we left, he told us that we would find Sis's aunt at Kenyon's Station, and charged us to say that Sis was well, and not the least bit homesick.

We made Kenyon's Station early in the day—Sam and Phil greatly enjoying the prospect of seeing another white woman. She appeared on the threshold, a brawny, coarse-handed woman of about forty, tidy-looking, in spite of her bare feet and the short pipe in her mouth. By her side appeared a shock-headed girl of twelve, with eyes agog, and a mouth open, at the strange apparition of a civilized-looking white woman. The husband stood beside the ambulance—six feet and a half in his cow-hide boots—and with a good-humored smile on his leathery face. The house, like that at Burke's Station, was *adobe;* but there was an air of homely comfort about it, inside and out, cheerful and inviting.

Aunt Polly was an excellent housekeeper—as viewed from a Texan standpoint—and, after she had in the most *naïve* manner satisfied her curiosity in regard to my looks and general makeup, she commenced preparations for dinner. Sarah Eliza Jane—sole daughter of the house and race—sitting in a low, home-made chair, stared steadily, till she had comprehended that the bits of braid and lace in my lap were to be manufactured into a collar, similar to the one I wore. When she learned that the collar was to be for her, she ran out, shouting her pleasure, to her mother. The mother's delight was as frank and hearty as the daughter's, and all at once the secret leaked out that the family was in possession of a fine American cow. Never speak disparagingly to me of Pikes and Texans. It has been my experience that the least kindness shown them is returned tenfold, and the smallest advance of friendliness is met by them half way. When dinner was placed on the table, there came with it the most delicious butter I had eaten for many days, and a cup of the sweetest buttermilk. Aunt Polly's method for making butter was very simple. The cream was poured into a high, tin quart-cup, and beaten with a spoon till the butter came—which it did in about fifteen minutes.

Becoming quite intimate, Aunt Polly resumed her pipe, and gave me a short account of her history since emigrating from Texas. The most striking incidents were the loss of her former husband by a stroke of lightning, about ten months before, and the acquisition of her present husband by a stroke of policy, about three months before. Though she did not show me the weeds she had worn on becoming a widow, she exhibited the gorgeous "good clothes" she wore on again becoming a wife. She stood a little distance from me, and spread out the second-day dress admiringly, so that I could see the whole of the pattern, consisting of detached bouquets—brilliantly variegated in color and gigantic in size—scattered over a plain of light sky-blue. Her husband had proved kind and indulgent; since their marriage he had been at Maricopa Wells, and brought home another dress of many colors—which, alas! had run out of his saddle-bags, after a two hours' hard rain, on his way home. I saw the dress-pattern, and—"Oh, it was pitiful"

After this display of good-will and fine clothes, she had a favor to ask of me. Pointing to my trunk, she said her husband was crazy to know whether there was a waterfall in it? He had read so much about waterfalls in the stray papers that fell into his hands that he had the greatest curiosity in the world to know what they were, and to see one with his own eyes. Aunt Polly had shrewdly guessed it to be a new fashion of "putting up" the hair; but they both had as correct an idea of it as a blind man has of colors. With deep regret I owned that there was no waterfall in the trunk; but, seeing their disappointment, I succeeded, with the aid of a pair of stockings and a pin-cushion, in putting up my hair into quite a little Niagara, to the great delight of these fashion-worshiping people.

How charming and refreshing the grove of trees looks, when you draw up under their shadow at Gila Bend, after days of toilsome travel over wearisome, arid sand-plains, or through an almost interminable wilderness of grease-wood and cactus. The whisper of the wind in the trees, the bark of the dog that ran out to meet us, and the cackle of the busy hens around the doorway told us that we should find good and happy people here. There was the solitary house, as usual, but it seemed more pretentious than those at the other stations. The passage-way was higher and wider, the rooms more numerous, and finished with white-wash and good glass windows. At the windows, curtains; a gay-colored counterpane on the bed, and wolf-skins in front of it and the lounge.

The station-keeper was a tall, black-bearded, good-looking man, by name George Washington ——. I knew that I should find Sis's eldest sister here, as Mrs. George W. ——, for she was married on the same day with her Aunt Polly. The blue eyes, under long, silken lashes that met my gaze on the threshold at Gila Bend, were like Sis's—only these were the eyes of a woman; there were the same graceful movements, with more of self-assertion. She might have been eighteen. Her hands and feet were small, and her rich brown hair, oddly though not unbecomingly dressed, lay on a forehead, white and pure as that of a child.

No wonder George was proud of his wife, and had tried hard to win as such the bare-footed girl whom he found one day, with her family and some sorry ox-teams, camped near his house, on their way from Texas to California. The emigrants were the girl's mother, her step-father, her sister, brother, aunt, and the aunt's little girl. Aunt Polly seemed to be the leading man, for to her belonged the two best ox-teams, one of which was driven by herself, the other by the girl, Dorinda. She hired or bought her niece from the step-father for this purpose, after she lost her husband by lightning; and Dora had been faithful to her task, although nearly worn out crossing the Desert from Maricopa Wells to Gila Bend. After George had taken a deep look into the girl's eyes, he, very disinterestedly, not only invited the whole family to come into his house—as far as they would go in—to rest from the long, hard journey, but the hospitalities extended to the best the place afforded, for both man and beast.

The Texans, content, were in no hurry to move on, and George was apparently in no hurry to have them go. Dora, Sis, and the ten-year-old brother soon became warmly attached to him; and they, with the big dog, Bose, daily wandered off to the Gila to catch fish; wading into the stream, with ever-fresh zest, as they recalled that dreadful drag across the waterless desert. George alone remained on the bank, fishing-line in hand.

One day, when Dora had watched the cool, clear water gliding swiftly over her sun-browned feet, in silence, she raised her eyes suddenly from under the long, shading lashes.

"Why do you never come into the water? Don't you like to stand in it?" she asked of George.

"Come, sit here, and I will tell you." She nestled down beside him, and, calling Bose, who laid his head on his master's knee and looked inquiringly from one to the other, he said: "About three years ago, before I had built this house, I lived in a little shanty, about a mile from the river. The Summer was very hot; I had suffered much from the sun and the want of water in crossing the country, and, after the man who came out here with me had gone on to Fort Yuma, I was left entirely alone. When I see you over your ankles in the water now, I am often tempted to call you back, only I know you are young and strong, and I remember but too well what pleasure there is in it. Besides, you do not remain in it, as I did, for long, weary hours, every day, standing in the shade of a willow, catching fish for my dinner. There was little else here to eat then, and I never left off fishing, till I was taken with rheumatism, from which I had suffered years before. I was all alone, and could not move, and would have died of thirst, alone in my shanty, if it had not been for this good dog. A dozen times a day Bose would trot down to the river, dip up a small tin-pail of water, and bring it to me. Otherwise the faithful old fellow never left my side, day or night; and, though he would, no doubt, nurse me through another spell of rheumatism, it would be dreadful to be sick and alone here, after you and your people are gone."

Dora was tenderly stroking the dog's rough coat. "It would be dreadful," she repeated, absently, a tear rolling from her lashes to her cheek. Her words, and the look in her eyes, thrilled George to his inmost soul.

"Dora"—he said, arresting the hand traveling over Bose's head—"Dora, I am old enough to be your father"—

"Yes," she replied, looking up artlessly—but there was something in his face that made her eyes drop and the warm blood flush her cheeks.

When he spoke again it was of something quite different, and, after a while, the conversation turned to her family. Her step-father did not always treat her well; he struck her cruelly once, and her mother dared not interfere, knowing his temper but too well. George could hardly keep from putting his arms about her to shield her from the man's rough ways; and in his heart he vowed that it should be different, if Dora did but will it so. The step-father and aunt had spoken of pulling up stakes soon, but Dora was averse to going.

In the evening George proposed to the step-father that he remain at the station, and "farm it," near the river, while the mother kept house for them all, and served meals to the traveling public of Arizona. From chronic perverseness he refused, saying that he wanted to go to California; and George determined to hasten matters in another direction. He hovered, as much as possible, about Dora, who, since the day by the river-side, had taken Bose into her confidence and affection. Wherever she went the dog went, too, and his master augured well for himself from this, though Dora was shy and more distant than when she first came to Gila Bend.

One day, the Texans commenced gathering up their "tricks" and making ready to go. Dora's eyes were red, and George—to cheer her, perhaps—proposed a walk to the river-bank. When they came back, she seemed even more shy, though she stole up to him, in the twilight, where he stood by the mesquite-tree, and hastily put her hands into his. He drew her to him quickly, pressed her head to his breast, and murmured, "Thanks, my little girl," as he touched her hair with his lips. An hour later, there was clamor and confusion at Gila Bend. George caused it all, for to him the aunt vehemently declared that she would have the girl to drive her ox-team into California—she had hired her and paid for her; and the step-father shouted that he had control of the child, and go she should, whether or no.

Poor George passed a sleepless night. The picture of Dora—barefooted and weary, toiling hopelessly through the sand on the desert—was always before him, and he swore to himself that she should not go; that he would shelter her henceforth from the cruel, burning sun, and the sharp words and sharper blows of her step-father. Exacting a promise from the emigrants to remain until he returned, he started out alone on his trusty horse, Bose running close by his side. After he left the shelter of the trees, he halted and looked keenly about in every direction. A sharp bark from Bose detected Dora crossing the stretch of land between the road and the river, and when she reached the lone horseman a light bound brought her foot into the stirrup, and her flushed face on a level with his.

"Thanks, my little girl—I knew you would come," he said, as on the night before; but this time he held her face between his hands and looked searchingly into her eyes. "What if they should try to take my little girl away before I come back: would she go off and leave me?"

She met his look fearlessly and confidingly. "Tell me in what direction you are going, and I will run away and follow you, if they break up before you return."

"Toward Fort Yuma. I shall ride day and night, and return to you in ten days. Good-by; keep faith and keep courage."

"Good-by;" for the first time the soft, bare arms were laid around his neck, and the blushing, child-like face half buried in his full black beard. "Let me keep Bose here," she called after him; and, at a word from his master, the dog sped after her over the cactus-covered ground.

At Gila Bend preparations for departure on George's return were kept on foot, purposely to keep before Dora's eyes the fact that she was expected to go with her people. The days passed, one like the other; there was no event to break the monotony of their desert life. There was one change, but none knew of it or perceived it, except, perhaps, Dora's mother. From a thoughtless, easily-guided girl, Dora was changing into a self-reliant, strong-spirited woman. Her mother knew her resolve as well as though she had heard her utter it; she looked upon her eldest-born with all the greater pride, when she discovered that "the gal had a heap of her dad's grit," as well as his mild blue eyes and gentle bearing.

When the morning of the tenth day dawned, Dora was up betimes, mending with deft fingers, all the little rents she could find in her thin, well-worn dress. Never before had she felt that she was poor, or that she wanted more than the single gown and the limp sun-bonnet. "Moving" had been their permanent state and normal condition, as far back as she could remember, and she knew only those who lived in the same condition. She had never seen town or city; yet in the settlements through which they had passed she had seen enough of backwoods finery to know that her wardrobe was scantily furnished. At last, one by one the tears gathered slowly in her eyes, and she leaned her head on the edge of the bed where her sister lay, still asleep, and sobbed till Sis woke up and looked at her with wondering eyes.

In the course of the day, Dora went to the river two or three times, Bose always close at her heels. Whatever may have been the character of the mysterious consultations they held, in the afternoon the dog was missing, until near sundown, when he dashed into the station, panting and with protruding tongue. Unobserved, she stole away, and when quite a distance from the house, Bose came tearing through the cactus after her. The little cloud of dust seen in the distance came nearer and nearer, and, as soon as the horseman was distinguished, the race between Dora and Bose began, and when the different parties met, Bose was fain to leap up and salute the horse's face—because the rider was otherwise engaged. The horse continued the journey at a slow walk, while Dora looked the question she was too timid to ask. "Yes, darling, I think your aunt will be satisfied," answered George.

"Then you have brought the man?" Her curiosity had conquered, for she could see no human being besides themselves.

"I have." His laugh made her shrink a little—like the *mimosa sensitiva,* when touched by ever so dainty a finger—and he added, soberly: "Two of them; one is the station keeper at Kenyon's Station. Their wagon will come into sight directly, but I don't want them to see my little girl out here with me."

An hour afterward a heavily-laden wagon, drawn by two stout horses, came rolling into Gila Bend, followed by George. A hearty welcome was extended by all to the new arrivals—even Bose, the hypocrite, barked and capered as though he had not greeted his master two miles down the road. Supper was served by the mother and aunt, the latter being narrowly but furtively watched by the station-keeper of Kenyon's Station. All thoughts of business or departure seemed banished for that night, the aunt and the newly-arrived station-keeper enjoying their pipe in quiet harmony a little apart from the rest. The next morning the second man was offered to the aunt, by George, as a substitute for Dora; but as the Kenyon's Station-keeper had offered himself to her as a husband earlier in the day, the substitute was declined. Neither George nor the second man, however, seemed disappointed; indeed, there was something suspicious about the readiness with which he went to work on the half-finished corral at the station.

That night they all sat out under the trees together; there was no more reserve or secrecy maintained. A dozen papers of the choicest brands of tobacco, and half a dozen bottles of "Colorado River water," from Fort Yuma, had wonderfully mollified the step-father. As soon as possible a Justice of the Peace was imported from Arizona City, to which place he was faithfully returned after having made two happy couples at Gila Bend.

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Many months after, on my way back from Tucson, we came quite unexpectedly, between the latter place and Sacaton, on a new shanty. It was built of unhewn logs of cotton-wood and mesquite-trees, the branches with their foliage furnishing the roof. A certain cheerful, home-like air about the place made me surmise the presence of a woman. I was not mistaken, for, though the only door of the hut was closed, and I could see no window, a loud but pleasant treble voice rang out directly: "Dan—Bud! come right hy'ere to me. I know that's her comin' thar; I jest know it is;" and a little lithe body rushed out of the door and up to the ambulance. A rough-looking man came slowly from behind the house, and Bud, with a selection of dogs at his heels, clambered over a piece of fence—merely for the sake of climbing, as there was plenty of open space to cross.

The delegation insisted on my alighting, which I did, in consideration of Dora's mother being at the head of it. The family had moved back here from Oatman's Flat, where they had given Sam his Indian scare on our way out. Once in the house, I no longer wondered how she had discovered the ambulance, with no windows, and the door closed. The walls had not been "chinked," so that between the logs was admitted as much light and air as the most fastidious could desire. All around were the signs of busy preparation: it was near Christmas, and they were expecting company for the holidays. A family moving from Texas to California had sent word by some vehicle swifter than their ox-teams, that they would be with them by Christmas day.

Beyond the half-fenced clearing, the willows and cotton-wood grew close by the river, and the mild December sun of Arizona, lying on the rude homestead, seemed to give promise of future peace and well-doing to those who had planted their root-tree on the banks of the Gila.

Some days later, arriving at Gila Bend, I got out of the ambulance there, and stopped to admire a brood of little chicks, just out of the shell.

"How pretty they are," said I, looking up into George's honest face.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, his eyes lighting up, "but go inside to Dora."

He led the way to the room, and there in a little cradle lay a sweet, pretty girl-baby—the first white child, so far as history records, that was ever born at Gila Bend.—*Overland Monthly.*

THE ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA.—The sea is a greedy ogre on the West Sussex shore. Shingle covers what used to be sunnily sleepy meadows when I visited Lancing as a lad. One of the Worthing coast-guard stations has been washed away, and the one at Goring—on the very edge of the beach—looks as if it were the channel's next dish "to follow." Within twelve years two roads into Worthing were swallowed up. Corn used to grow where crabkins crawl at low-water mark. Cricket-balls whizzed over green turf where now the green waves tumble. The original bath-house at Littlehampton—no very venerable antiquity—is a wave-washed ruin. "To the Sea" is a common inscription on the finger-posts of the West Sussex coast, and it must have a very disagreeable suggestiveness for West Sussex land-owners. A rock off Shoreham is called the Church Rock, because, says guess or tradition, it is all that remains of a quarry from which the old church-builders of the neighborhood used to get their materials. Selsea Cathedral the sea-ogre gobbled hundreds of years ago. Bracklesham Church went some 460 years back, and some forty Middleton Church and church-yard were swept away, littering the sands with bleaching salt-candied bones.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

A STREET IN LIMERICK.—William-street stretches in a long, unbroken line from the Wellessley-bridge to the foot of the Roxborough-road, and is one of the greatest thoroughfares in Limerick. Sight it when we may it is full of life and energy. There is comparative quiet in the lower end near the river, as if the murmur of the water had a soothing effect on human agency. As we proceed upward and reach the corner of George-street, we are quickly drawn into the current of of life, which eddies and rushes and roars as it bears along its freight of love and hate, and speculation and indifference. William-street is not so aristocratic as its neighbor that intersects it near its close; but it is a first-class business street. We do not observe here the fashionable idlers we see elsewhere, who only come out to air the fashions or while away an hour of *ennui;* its frequenters and inhabitants pay more attention to work, and less to appearance. Look at the houses and stores, for instance; they were certainly not designed by an Irish Wren, nor were foreign quarries patronized for material wherewith to build them. They are irregular enough for the most part, and display many-colored fronts. But then, they cover valuable property and busy heads; it is in them, and edifices like them, that the kernel of local prosperity is very often to be found. At its head are the grain and the pig markets, and near-hand the butter market, which swell the throng and diversify still more the motley crowds whom its own permanent trade attracts to its footways and high road. Any one who has been in a pig market can form some idea of the Babel that prevails here on every Saturday and the first Tuesday of each month. It is sometimes difficult to say whether the animals or the drivers are the noisiest and the most demonstrative; but, no doubt, on the whole, we must award the palm to the quadrupeds. There is a large, comfortable-looking house which faces down the street, and forms the apex of a triangle, in which we would like dearly to vegetate for a brief period. It certainly must present curious scenes for inspection, and strange subjects for reflection. Immediately under it the battle of life is waging with the utmost vigor; the language of the combatants can be heard, and their deeds seen and scrutinized as keenly and as carefully as if the spectator were in the midst of the fray; while far down the long vista lies a charming picture of still life—the glistening river with its background of foliage. But between the two extremes lies a small middle region, which we must not forget or overlook. It is devoted mainly to merchandise, but its transactions are carried on in a quieter manner than they are higher up; the shops are more diversified in character, and more pretentious in appearance.—*Irish Daily Telegraph.*

WHAT IS A CORAL POLYPE.—If you want to understand, by a rough but correct description, what a coral polype is, all who have been to the seaside know, or, at least, have heard of sea-anemones. Now, coral polypes are sea-anemones, which make each a shell of lime, growing with its growth. As for their shapes, the variety of them, the beauty of them, no tongue can describe them. If you want to see them go to the coral-rooms of the British or Liverpool Museums, and judge for yourselves. Only remember that you must reclothe each of those exquisite forms with a coating of live jelly of some delicate hue, and put back into every one of the thousand cells its living flower, and into the beds, or rather banks, of the salt-water flower garden the gaudiest of shell-less sea-anemones, such as we have on our coasts, rooted in the cracks, and live shells and sea slugs, as gaudy as they, crawling about, with fifty other forms of fantastic and exuberant life. You must not overlook, too, the fish, especially the parrot-fish, some of them of the gaudiest colors, who spend their lives in browsing on the live coral, with strong clipping and grinding teeth, just as a cow browses the grass, keeping the animal matter, and throwing away the lime in the form of an impalpable white mud, which fills up the interstices in the coral beds. The bottom, just outside the reef, is covered with that mud, mixed with more lime mud, which the surge wears off the reef, and if you have, as you should have, a dredge on board and try a haul of that mud as you row home, you may find, but not always, animal forms rooted in it, which will delight the soul of a scientific man. One, I hope, would be some sort of Terebratula, or shell akin to it. You will probably think it a cockle, but you would be wrong. The animal which dwells in it has about the same relationship to a cockle as a dog has to a bird. It is a Brachiopod, a family with which the ancient seas once swarmed, but which is rare now, all over the world, having been supplanted and driven out of the seas by newer and stronger forms of shelled animal. The nearest spot at which you are likely to dredge a live Brachiopod, will be in the deep water of Loch Fyne, in Argyleshire, where two species still linger, fastened, strangely enough, to the smooth pebbles of a submerged glacier, formed in the open air during the age of ice, but sunk now to a depth of eighty fathoms. The first time I saw those shells come up in the dredge out of the dark and motionless abyss I could sympathise with those feelings of mingled delight and awe which, so my companion told me, the great Prof. Owen had in the same spot first beheld the same lingering remnants of a primeval world.—*Town Geology.*

SERIOUS ODDITIES.—The danger of extempore prayer is, that it may degenerate into the ludicrous. Take, for example, the case of the elder who was invited to pray on the day after a battle, and who said: "O Lord, I never see such a day as it was yesterday, and I don't believe you ever did!" Or take the case of the minister giving praise at harvest-time. "We thank thee, O Lord, for thy great bounty," said he; "we thank thee for the fine weather; we thank thee for the bountiful harvest, and that thou has enabled us to gather in the wheat throughout all this district—with the exception of Farmer Mills' little three-cornered patch down in the hollow, not worth mentioning." Dean Ramsay—if I remember rightly—tells a yet better story of the same kind. A Highland minister, having been requested by his flock to pray for better weather, and being at the same time warned to be cautious in presenting his petition, because the last time he had prayed for better weather it had become worse, thus expressed himself: "An' noo, Lord, I hae a petition to present, but I maun be unco wary o' the wordin' o't. Ye ken, Lord, the kittle state the craps are in. Just send us a soughin', southern, dreein' breeze as 'll save the strae, and winna harm the heed; for if ye send a tearin', reevin', thunderin' storm, as ye did the last time I prayed for gude weather, ye'll play the very mischief wi' the aits, and fairly spoil a'." A singular example of the effect of devotional habits over an ignorant mind was recorded in the newspapers some years ago. A domestic servant at Canterbury was charged with stealing five pounds from her master's till. This sum was missed immediately after she had made off from her master's house; and when taken into custody a piece of paper was found in her possession, on which she had recently written a prayer suited to her circumstances. Here is a copy of the strange document: "O Lord, I pray thee look doun on me, one who now is bowed doun with grief; in pity, Lord, send me all things that I may require. Heal, I pray you, the broken-hearted woman. Things that I require: 1 sack of flour, 1 score of salt pork, ½ ditto salt beef, 6 pounds of sugar, 1 ditto tea, 1 ditto butter, 6 ditto chease, 4 ditto candels, ½ ditto coffee, 2 sacks of pattatas, 1 ton of coles, 1 hundred of wood, and 2 sovereigns to pay Mrs. Vinall for her kindness." Mrs. Vinall was the woman to whose house she had gone when running away from her situation. I may add that this pious young person, who apparently made sure of a favorable answer to her petition by helping herself to the means of purchasing what she needed, escaped scot free, because it could not be shown that the money she was known to have expended on herself, after running away, was actually the same money her master had lost.

In nothing, perhaps, is the humorous side of the religious feeling exhibited more strongly than in the cathedrals and other religious structures of past ages. That the builders of these were influenced by a great deal of earnest sincerity, admits of little question. Yet what quaint details their works present, what comicalities in stone, what absolute obscenities even in connection with all that is most sacred! What prompted these eccentricities? Not irreligion, certainly; probably mere grossness, or the absence of that culture which in these days draws a hard and fast line between the fanciful and the licentious, between the legitimately artistic and the offensively suggestive. But, in truth, we are little able to realize the Middle-Age religious life. It was something quite distinct from anything of which we have experience. It is hard even to understand the spirit animating men of later days; of Wilde, the poet, for example, vicar of Aylmo, and one of the ejected ministers of 1662, who is remembered for doing a good thing in an incredibly bad manner. He left six Bibles to one of the churches of his native town, St. Ives; for which twelve persons, six male and six female, were to throw dice in church on Whit-Tuesday, while the minister knelt and prayed God to "direct the lots to his glory!" That is surely one of the most remarkable prayers on record.—*Belgravia.*

M. THIERS WHEN A RISING YOUNG MAN.—One day, a few months before the Revolution of 1830, a friend of mine, M. Auguste Bernard, who had just returned from the Antilles with a large fortune, said to me: "I want to bring together the two men upon whom in all the world I have founded the greatest hopes—yourself and M. Thiers. He writes in the *National,* and you serve the Bourbon cause; but we won't take a tablecloth for a flag, and we will leave politics under the table." I had a sneaking kindness for M. Thiers as one of the most sympathetic men in the enemy's camp, and I accepted the invitation. We all three dined at Very's, in the Palais Royal, which was then considered a neutral restaurant. I saw a very small man with singular strength in his proportions, full of life and energy, standing on his legs as if ever ready for action, the head and neck well poised, the forehead expressive of every variety of intellectual faculty, soft eyes, firm, compressed lips, short hand, but well opened, as if carrying the heart upon it. To the vulgar he might have appeared ugly. But I saw at once in his physiognomy that intellectual beauty which triumphs over any features, and brings out the splendor of mind from the most ungrateful body. Perhaps, as is often the case with Southern men, he had too great consciousness of his power. Modesty is a Northern virtue, and the exquisite fount of education. He spoke first and spoke last, and listened very little to answers. But he spoke with a vigor, an accuracy, and an abundance of ideas which fully excused the volubility of his lips. It was easy to see that he had been early accustomed to be listened to by his friends. His speech, while persuasive, was simple and unpretending. Although we said we would not talk politics he very soon went into them, and without anger, but with tremendous severity, tempered only by consideration for my known opinions, he proceeded to cut up Charles X. and the Restoration. I saw that there was saltpetre enough in him to blow up a dozen dynasties. But what struck me most, and what convinced me of the great superiority of this young man, was the contempt he had for his own party. That is a virtue which generally comes only with old age, but which his precocious mind enabled him to have in his youth. I quitted him, convinced that it was all over with the Restoration, since Providence had raised up against it such a powerful enemy. But at the same time I was charmed to have met with an opponent worth fighting, and a man so infinitely superior to the legions of mediocrities with whom he was connected.—*Lamartine's Souvenirs.*

AN INDIAN EXPERIENCE OF DOG BITES AND SNAKE BITES.—Dr. Butler, Her Majesty's Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, writes to the *Times:* "Gen. Skinner's letter, in addition to the many distressing instances recorded of death from hydrophobia, induces me to send a record of my own experience of thirty-eight years in India on that subject. My own impression is that short, possibly, of the prompt amputation of the injured limb, on the first show of hydrophobia, we have no known means of preventing its course to a fatal termination. It is far different with the preventive treatment. In the hospitals of Southern Germany, at least, an effective preventive treatment was systematically employed, sixty years ago; the mortality in cases of persons bitten by dogs indubitably rabid having then and there been only one per cent. In India I adopted it, with slight variation, and with invariable success. It may be effective, perhaps, at any time before the fatal nervous symptoms show themselves, but I always employed it immediately after the injury. The German practice was to wash the wound thoroughly with hot water, then to paint the wound all over and inward with a cake of India-ink, to wash the ink out thoroughly until no trace of it remained; to do this three times over; to prevent for six weeks the healing of the wound by the application of lunar caustic as often as the wound began to close, and to keep the system slightly under the influence of mercury for that period. I always extended the period to two months. It is sad to read of 1-200th of the mortality in some Indian districts being caused by wild beasts and venomous snakes, when for snake-bite—at least, bites of the karnit and cobra, which limit my own experience—there is a certain remedy—brandy and laudanum in excessive doses, short of narcotism, with, of course, ligature of the limb and compulsory locomotion. It is nearly fifty years since this simple treatment was published in Bengal, and was speedily adopted and successfully practised by isolated indigo planters and native landholders. Why it should not be universally followed is simply a marvel.

HOW COMMON SENSE EXPLAINS THE SUPERPOSITION OF SOILS AND ROCKS.—Suppose then, (to argue from the known to the unknown,) that you were watching men cleaning out a pond. Atop, perhaps, they would come to a layer of soft mud, and under that to a layer of sand. Would not common sense tell you that the sand was there first, and that the water had laid down the mud on the top of it? Then, perhaps, they might come to a layer of dead leaves. Would not common sense tell you that the leaves were there before the sand above them? Then, perhaps, to a layer of mud again. Would not common sense tell you that the mud was there before the leaves? And so on down to the bottom of the pond, where, lastly, I think common sense would tell you that the bottom of the pond was there already, before all the layers which were laid down on it. Is not that simple common sense? Then apply that reasoning to the soils and rocks in any spot on earth. If you made a deep boring, and found, as you would, in many parts of this kingdom, that the boring, after passing through the soil of the field, entered clays or loose sands, you would say the clays were there before the soil. If it then went down into sandstone, you would say—would you not?—that sandstone must have been here before the clay; and however thick—even thousands of feet, it might be, that would make no difference to your judgment. If next the boring came into quite different rocks; into a different sort of sandstone and shales, and among them beds of coal, would you not say: These coal-beds must have been here before the sandstones? And if you found in those coal-beds dead leaves and stems of plants, would you not say: Those plants must have been laid down here before the layers above them, just as the dead leaves in the pond were? If you then came to a layer of limestone, would you not say the same? And if you found that limestone full of shells and corals, dead, but many of them quite perfect, some of the corals plainly in the very place in which they grew, would you not say—These creatures must have lived down here before the coal was laid on top of them? And if, lastly, below the limestone you came to a bottom rock quite different again, would you not say—The bottom rock must have been here before the rocks on the top of it? And if that bottom rock rose up a few miles off, two thousand feet, or any other height, into hills, what would you say then? Would you say, "Oh, but the rock is not bottom rock; is not under the limestone here, but higher than it. So perhaps in this part it has made a shift, and the highlands are younger than the lowlands; for see, they rise so much higher!" Would not that be about as wise as to say that the bottom of the pond was not there before the pond mud, because the banks round the pond rose higher than the mud?—*Town Geology, by Rev. Canon Kingsley.*

ROYAL LIFE AT BALMORAL.—Nothing can be simpler than the daily routine of life at Balmoral Castle, and this has always been the rule with Her Majesty when free from the trammels of State. The old servants at Balmoral will tell you—speaking of bygone days—that in Prince Albert's time Balmoral was a picture of domestic felicity. The Prince is everywhere held in loving remembrance. Her Majesty's habits are very simple. About 7 she prepares for rising; breakfasts at nine; after breakfast she has her dispatches to look after, for even in her mountain retreat the Queen's mind is taken up with the things of the State. Then follows private correspondence, a heavy item in the Queen's list of duties. Two special messengers convey the dispatches to London, one to relieve the other, as they travel day and night. Luncheon is at 2 o'clock, and in the afternoon the Queen usually takes an airing in her carriage. On the lawn in front of the castle's picturesque white tent stands, and Her Majesty passes much of her time in that snug little corner. During meals the Queen's piper plays in front of the windows. Of pipers there are several, I believe; Ross, the Queen's piper, is chief, and it is a sight to see the handsome old Highlander in full costume, marching proudly to time as he plays a pibroch. The "pipes" are a sight of themselves, with their rich velvet mountings and gay streamers, and royal banner floating in the breeze. The Queen dines at 8½; her own table is spread in the library. Since the Prince Consort's death Her Majesty has not made personal use of the dining-room; the ladies and gentlemen of the Court dine there. It is one of the suite of magnificent apartments, all of which are carpeted with Stuart tartan, the hangings and draperies being of Victoria tartan. The ornaments in the room are all Scottish in their tendency. The library, which is the innermost apartment in the suite, is a cosy, comfortable room, small by comparison to the others, and it has a look of brightness with its glittering books and cheery fire, and snow-white tablecloth and twinkling tapers. There is no ostentatious display, however, in the royal sanctum. The arrangements of the room are of the simplest character, even to the dinner-table. A very select party dines with Her Majesty, not even the Princess Beatrice, unless on an extra occasion. The Queen spends much of her time alone in Prince Albert's room. She comes quietly in to dinner, with her knitting in her hand, and retires early. It is well known that Her Majesty is a woman of method, and were it otherwise she could never get through the amount of work she does.—*Court Circular.*

FISH CULTURE.—The subject of fish culture is one that is receiving increasing attention in the United States and elsewhere, and important movements have been made looking toward the multiplication of useful food fishes in the waters of this country. An appropriation of $15,000 was made by Congress for this purpose, with special reference to the increase of shad and salmon. The late date at which the appropriation was available prevented the possibility of doing much in regard to shad during the current year; but Mr. Seth Green and Mr. William Clift, under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, have succeeded in introducing in good condition large numbers of shad into the Alleghany River; into the White River, in Indiana; into the Upper Mississippi at St. Paul; and into the Platte at Denver, in Colorado. A much more extensive work in the same direction is contemplated for the coming year; and it is hoped that the waters of the Mississippi Valley will be made to abound in this fish as fully as those of the Atlantic sea-board. Much encouragement in this direction is derived from the fact that shad are now obtained in the upper waters of the Alabama and Escambia rivers, in Alabama, and in the Ouachita, at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, the latter locality being over 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi.

Arrangements have been made by the United States Commissioner for securing salmon eggs on a large scale; some from the Sacramento River, in California; some from the Penobscot, in Maine, and others from the Rhine, &c. These will be introduced into the waters of the New-England States, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and perhaps even the James, and into the great lakes.

Shad, under the direction of the State Commissioners of New-York and Vermont, have been introduced into Lake Champlain, the Genesee River, Onondaga Lake, and the Hudson. Private enterprise has also placed a number of young salmon in the Delaware. Black bass have been taken, under the direction of the California Commissioners, from New-York, and placed in suitable waters in California; and other parties have carried the same fish to England.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A CRITICISM ON VICTOR HUGO.—Viewed simply for what he is, Hugo is very great; but viewed for what he might have been, he is persistently disappointing. With every fresh year of his life he has grown two-fold—in power of conception and power of windiness; until we now recognize in him a god of the elements, indeed, but one with more affinity to Boreas than to Apollo. It was doubtless in an unlucky moment that he first freed himself from rhythmic fetters. His was just the sort of genius that needed to be bound and drilled. Let loose on the mighty fields of prose, he knows no limit to his wanderings, and he follows his jerky fancies from one sentence to another, like a snipe-shooter floundering, popping, and perspiring in an Irish marsh. He will go epigram-hunting through a whole series of chapters, at the most critical point of his narrative. A single word (take "Waterloo," in a certain part of *Les Misérables,*) is Will-o'-the-wisp enough to keep him rushing through the dark till the reader faints for very weariness. If Goethe was, as Novalis described him to be, the Evangelist of Economy, Victor Hugo is assuredly the Evangelist of Waste. A prodigy of less supreme energy would have collapsed long ago under such tremendous exertions; but he, just when we expect to see him sink altogether, springs from the solid earth with fresh vigor. The truth is, Hugo attempts to elevate into a system the recklessness which, in his own case, is sheer matter of temperament. His mind is forever pitched in too high a tone of excitement; febrile symptoms, with him, characterize the normal intellectual condition. He is always high-strung, with or without provocation, evincing that excited French power of superficial passion, whether his theme be the wrongs of poor humanity or the loss of a hat at a railway station. A cynical foreigner would accuse him of attitudinizing. He spouts and strides. Not content with being recognized as Æschylus, he at times affects the graces of La Fontaine. His humor, nevertheless, is very grim. Nor is his satire much better. His true mood is Ercles's mood—your true nineteenth century heroic.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

THEATRICAL RIOTS.—Of old, audiences would seem to have delighted in disturbance upon very light grounds. Theatrical rioting was of common occurrence. The rioters were in some sort a disciplined body, and proceeded systematically. Their plan of action had been previously agreed upon. It was a rule that the ladies should be politely handed out of the theatre before the commencement of any violent acts of hostility; and this disappearance of the ladies from among the audience was always viewed by the management as rather an alarming hint of what might be expected. Then wine was sent for into the pit, the candles were thrown down, and the gentlemen drew their swords. They prepared to climb over the partitions of the orchestra and to carry the stage by assault. Now and then they made havoc of the decorations of the house, and cut and slashed the curtains, hangings, and scenery. At Drury Lane, in 1740, when a riot took place in consequence of the non-appearance of Mme. Chateauneuf, a favorite French dancer, a noble Marquis deliberately proposed that the theatre should be fired, and a pile of rubbish was forthwith heaped upon the stage in order to carry into effect this atrocious suggestion. At the Haymarket Theatre, in 1749, the audience, enraged at the famous Bottle Conjuror hoax, were incited by the Culloden Duke of Cumberland to pull down the house! The royal Prince stood up in his box waving his drawn sword, which some one, however, ventured to wrest from his grasp. The interior fittings of the theatre were completely destroyed, the furniture and hangings being carried into the street and made a bonfire of, the curtain surmounting the flaming heap like a gigantic flag. A riot at the Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1721, led to George the First's order that in future a guard should attend the performances. This was the origin of the custom that long prevailed of stationing sentries on either side of the proscenium during representations at the patent theatres. Of late years the guards have been relegated to the outside of the buildings. On the occasion of state visits of royalty to the theatre, however—although these are now, perhaps, to be counted among things of the past—beef-eaters upon the stage form an impressive part of the ceremonial.—*All the Year Round.*

FUEL IN EUROPE.—While alarm is felt in England, France and Germany lest there should be a failure of fuel through the exhaustion of the coal-beds of Europe, a similar fear begins to prevail in Russia, which depends almost wholly upon wood. The rapidity with which the forests are being cleared in some of the provinces threatens a severe and not very distant scarcity of the indispensable material. Some of the papers propose to substitute coal for wood in the production of steam, and blame the railways for using the former when they might employ a mineral combustible. The *Exchange Gazette* lately printed a series of articles on the subject. According to these the cost of wood for building and heating purposes on the banks of the Volga has advanced almost a hundred per cent. The same quantity that brought from 4,000 to 5,000 roubles in 1865 is now worth from 8,000 to 9,000. Experiments in the neighborhood of the Volga in 1863 in search for coal gave no result. But other mineral combustibles have been found in some quarters near the same river. There is a quarry in the province of Samara which supplies a combustible schist containing a large amount of inflammable gas. The compulsory use of this substitute for wood is advocated. Meantime a meeting of proprietors and sylviculturists is being held at Moscow, and it is expected that stringent rules will be adopted by them to regulate and moderate the felling of wood for railways, distilleries and sugar manufactories, which are at present consuming at a rate that heralds speedy exhaustion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BEDS.—The enormous beds in fashion in the middle ages, in which not only the whole family, but favorite domestic animals, hunting dogs, cats, &c., reposed together, excite our liveliest astonishment. In those days the aristocracy did not find it undignified to share their couches with friends or guests who sought their hospitality. It was, on the contrary, considered a mark of sincere friendship.

It is now commonly believed that where two persons sleep together, one abstracts from the other some amount of vital force. This is especially the case where old and young persons share the same bed. Besides, in a room where there is no decided current of air, the emanations from the lungs and skin of the sleeper poison the atmosphere for a considerable distance. In the public wards of great hospitals, never less than two and a half feet is allowed between each bed, for this reason. In the sleeping apartments of royalty and nobility single beds are everywhere the rule, and nowhere the exception. The Emperor of Germany sleeps upon a narrow bed and a hard mattress. The single bed covering is a wadded silk quilt. The Emperor and Empress of Austria take their royal slumbers on similar beds, with the same description of coverlet. One of the principal advantages of these narrow beds is that the mattresses are more easily aired. Even the poorest housewives in Germany recognize the fact that bedding requires daily airing, and on a pleasant day in Winter, and nearly every day in Summer, one may see stretched out of the court-yard windows for an entire half day the feather-beds and coverings so dear to the heart of a German frau.—*Galaxy.*

WHAT IS MEANT BY A POUND.—The word "exact" has a practical and a theoretical meaning. When a grocer weighs you out a certain quantity of sugar very carefully, and says it is exactly a pound, he means that the difference between the mass of the sugar and that of the pound weight he employs is too small to be detected by his scales. If a chemist had made a special investigation, wishing to be as accurate as he could, and told you this was exactly a pound of sugar, he would mean that the mass of the sugar differed from that of a certain standard piece of platinum by a quantity too small to be detected by his means of weighing, which are a thousandfold more accurate than the grocer's. But what would a mathematician mean, if he made the same statement? He would mean this: Suppose the mass of the standard pound to be represented by a length, say a foot, measured on a certain line; so that half a pound would be represented by six inches, and so on. And let the difference between the mass of the sugar and that of the standard pound be drawn upon the same line to the same scale. Then, if that difference were magnified an infinite number of times, it would still be invisible. This is the theoretical meaning of exactness; the practical meaning is only very close approximation; how close, depends upon the circumstances. The knowledge, then, of an exact law, in the theoretical sense, would be equivalent to an infinite observation.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BURIAL VAGARIES.—We know an old lady, as blithe a body as ever lived in this world, who, years ago, prepared becoming garments ready for her last journey. David Garrick's widow religiously preserved her wedding-sheets, that they might serve her for a shroud. In 1763 a young married lady was, at her express desire, buried in all her wedding finery, consisting of a white *negligée* and petticoats, quilted into a mattress, pillow, and lining for her coffin; her wedding-shift was her winding-sheet, and she wore a fine point-lace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles, and apron, and a lappet-head of the same costly materials. Diamond ear-rings were placed in her ears, gemmed rings on her fingers, and a valuable necklace round her neck; white silk stockings, and silver-spangled shoes with stone buckles, completed her costume. A Norfolk gentleman preserved such a happy recollection of matrimonial life, that when, at the age of ninety-one, he lay on his death-bed, he gave instructions that he should be buried in his wedding-shirt, which he had carefully kept for the purpose; that garment being supplemented with his best suit of clothes, his best wig, his silver-buckled shoes, black wrist ribbons, and his favorite walking-cane. Margaret Coosins, who was buried in Cuxton Churchyard, Kent, in 1783, ordered her body to be attired in scarlet satin, put in a mahogany coffin having a loose lid, and placed upon trestles in a vault under a pyramidal monument, the glass doors of the vault being covered with green silk curtains. Another example of vanity strong in death was afforded us a few years ago, when a wealthy court milliner left strict injunctions behind her that her body should be enfolded in point-lace.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TRANSMISSION OF EDUCATION.—Mr. L. Hunt relates that, having purchased an uneducated Skye terrier, he with great difficulty taught him the accomplishment of "sitting up." The long course of tuition was not owing to any especial stupidity on the part of the dog; for when this trick was acquired, he learned many others with great ease. In course of time the Skye became the father of a family, and one of his daughters, who had never seen her father, was in the constant habit of "sitting up," although she had never been taught to do so, and had not seen other dogs sit up. Mr. Hunt adds, she is especially given to this performance when any other dog is being scolded. Whether this is an instance of helping a fellow-animal, of which Darwin gives so many curious instances, or whether the dog simply hopes to avert the passing storm from her own head, the fact appears patent that this dog inherited the impression that "sitting up" has some special virtue for turning away wrath.—*Scribner's.*

THREE POOR ACTORS.

The dramatic season at the Newark Opera-house had terminated. The commercial metropolis of New-Jersey, with its population of 120,000 people, had shown its appreciation of the drama by an average attendance throughout a six months' season of say, 150 paid tickets per night. The manager, having lost money, sighed. The Newark public, having absorbed that money, laughed; while three poor actors, left stranded in that cheerful city, groaned in the spirit, as indeed well they might. The season, like most other theatrical seasons in Newark, had been very far from prosperous. Salaries had been cut down until nothing was left to cut, and the unfortunate trio found themselves on a bright May morning at the railroad station preparing to cast off the dust from their feet, with a plentiful supply of youthful hope and untamed ambition, an extensive wardrobe, contained in six large trunks, and a particularly diminutive stock of greenbacks, contained in one small purse. This unfortunate triplet were about to start upon a journey to Ottawa, C. W., from which place they had received a tempting offer of a Summer engagement at "Her Majesty's Theatre." The artistic head and front of this trio was a gentleman whom I will call Mr. Walter Button, professionally known as "a leading man" and stage manager, in which capacities he was engaged for "Her Majesty's Theatre." The second personage I will call Mr. John Webber, professionally known as "a walking gentleman," and very "light comedian," while I brought up the rear as Mr. Muggins, the "low comedian," *in posse* of "Her Majesty's Theatre." It was on a Friday evening we left the North River for Albany, intending to reach the shores of the St. Lawrence by way of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. Over and above our actual fares to Ottawa, we mustered, between us, the sum of $9 87, which we considered more than enough for our incidental expenses. A series of mishaps befell us on the way. We just missed the through train at Albany, and found ourselves in time to catch a very slow one, which deposited us at Rome, to wait two hours, and again at Watertown, to wait four hours. We reduced our capital fearfully, by means of cheap, nasty and delusive luncheons of pies and bad coffee, and realized, to our horror, the fact that we could not possibly get to Canada that night, and would have to pass two nights and a day in Ogdensburg, without the means of putting up even at the commonest kind of hotel. Saturday at midnight found us with our six trunks at the Ogdensburg Depot, the very elements seeming to jeer at us. A solitary hackman at last took pity upon us, and inquired if we purposed putting up anywhere that night, informing us at the same time that he was the coachman of the International Hotel, at which house we could secure accommodation. I was obliged to take him into our confidence, and let him know the state of our exchequer, and that all we sought were beds for two nights, without board, and those of the cheapest description. These, the driver informed me, could be had at the International for fifty cents per night. To our surprise we found the International both clean and comfortable, and were shown to one large room with three beds in it, in which we slept so soundly that we awoke not until the 8 o'clock breakfast bell informed us that the more fortunate guests were about to indulge in what was denied to us. However, we passed the morning in our room, stifling the pangs of hunger by hard smoking, until 1 o'clock, when we sallied out in another search for cheap refreshment, and with about the same success as heretofore. We passed the day as best we could, and went dinnerless and supperless to bed that night, having to be up betimes to cross the river for the 8 A. M. train for Ottawa. Now our troubles fairly began. Our trunks were at the hotel door, ready to be carted to the ferry, and I, with a five dollar bill in my hand, stepped up to the landlord to settle our little account.

"What is this for," said he, as I presented the bill to him.

"For the two nights lodgings for three people," said I, rather surprised.

"Lodgings!" cried the landlord; "do you take this for a lodging-house? The bill for you three fellows, and queer fellows I guess you are, is $9. You've been here a day and a half, at $2 a day each, and that makes $9, I reckon."

"But," said I, "you're charging us for board when we only had lodgings. I assure you we never ate a morsel in your house."

"Well, that's your own fault. The meals were ready when the bell rang, and if you're such darned fools as not to take your food when its laid for you, I 'aint agoing to suffer for that."

I expostulated with him in vain; I argued, I appealed, I almost cried, but without result other than to make him angry and the bystanders jocose. I finally declared that the $5 was all we had. This he pocketed, and, calling us a pack of swindlers, told us to "clear out" immediately. Seeing that our trunks were by this time on the wagon, he ordered them to be taken off, and told us to hire our own hack, he "wasn't agoing to let his horse carry our rubbish." This was too much. We had only twenty minutes in which to reach the ferry, and were ignominiously driven to carrying our six trunks nearly a quarter of a mile, being too poor to pay for even the assistance of a boy.

At last we were in the railway station awaiting the arrival of the through train from Toronto, due at 8 A. M., having determined to get on board and leave our trunks in possession of the conductor as security for the fares. The welcome whistle was heard, and the train came puffing up to the platform, but ere we had time to ascend the steps, we were saluted with a perfect chorus of recognition from the car windows. Yes; we were doomed. There, almost filling our car, was a rural theatrical company, journeying to Ottawa, where they were to play in opposition to "Her Majesty's Theatre." All the members of this flourishing troupe were known to us, and our native pride took immediate alarm. We could not go on this train and allow these people, our rivals, to learn our poverty-stricken condition, and perhaps have them the witnesses of our ignominious ejection from the train at some wayside station. No—our hopes were again dashed to the ground, and Ottawa seemed further off than ever. In answer to the kind inquiries of the troupe we admitted that our destination was Ottawa, but made some trivial excuses for not journeying with them. We were obliged to wait until the next train, we mournfully exclaimed, and would look them up when we arrived, if we ever did arrive. A few moments more and the train was out of sight, bearing our lucky rivals to their destination. We, poor unfortunates, gazed sadly at each other, viewed our six trunks with solemn visages, and groaned. I roused myself at last, and inquired when the next train leaved for Ottawa, and gave my companions the pleasant intelligence that 2 P. M. was the hour. Mr. Button, being awakened from his lethargy, desired the Secretary of the Treasury to inform him of the state of the finances. I intimated that our balance amounted to $2 15, when Mr. Button triumphantly exclaimed, "then there is enough for breakfast, and to breakfast we will go." This was a very happy thought of Mr. Button's, which we put into execution, first changing our greenbacks into silver, when we found our finances depreciated somewhat. A very substantial breakfast was procured at fifty cents each, leaving us a balance of one silver quarter with which to complete our journey. We waited until 2 P. M., in a tolerably contented frame of mind. Immediately upon the arrival of the train I button-holed the conductor, and concluded an amicable arrangement with him that he would carry us to our destination, but retain our baggage at the Ottawa Depot until we paid our fares.

At 6½ P. M., we stepped out upon the platform of the Ottawa Railroad Station, feeling far from dispirited, though rather hungry, and inquiring our way to "Her Majesty's Theatre," set out for that haven of promise. We looked vainly and anxiously for any announcement of the opening of "Her Majesty's Theatre," and began to think that Mr. Townley, our manager, was not a first-class man of business. However—we might be doing him an injustice—we proceeded to "Her Majesty's," and after having waited patiently in a room for nearly half an hour, a tall, faded, though somewhat genteel woman of the Mrs. Micawber type, entered, and informed us that she was Mrs. Townley. Further, she informed us that Mr. Townley was at present in the city, attending to some of his multifarious duties, but was momentarily expected to return. A general conversation then ensued. I, being anxious to learn what our prospects were, inquired who was the first "star." "Mr. Townley," was the reply. "Oh," said I. "Have you a large company?"

"Quite a full company, Sir."

"Who is your leading lady?"

"Miss Madeline Townley."

"Your daughter ma'am?"

"My daughter, Sir."

"And who is your 'chamber-maid?'" inquired I further.

"Miss Polly Townley, Sir."

"Your daughter, ma'am?"

"My daughter, Sir."

"And your first old man?"

"Mr. Herbert Townley, Sir."

"Your son, of course," said I.

"Yes, Sir. I have a large family. In fact, including Mr. Townley and myself, we are eleven. We all perform and fill all lines of business. My husband generally stars, playing the legitimate tragedy, though sometimes, to give a dash of novelty to the programme, we occasionally star one or other of my talented daughters, and indeed in a long season I sometimes find myself starred, but against my wishes, as I object to the starring system, it is so opposed to the true principles of art."

"Then in short, Madame," said I, "with the exception of Mr. Button, Mr. Webber and myself, the entire company is furnished by you—that is, by your family?"

"Precisely so, Sir."

At this juncture Mr. Townley, the manager, arrived, and as he was a gentlemanly person, with a loud voice and cheerful countenance, he contrived to make us feel a little less despondent. After many inquiries about our journey, and a general review of what was to be done during the season, I suddenly disturbed Mr. Townley's equanimity by letting him know that his New-York "talent" was in want of money, and that a trifling advance of $10 was absolutely necessary to its existence. Mr. Townley was much shocked at this, and sympathized with us for the hardships we had endured. Our modest request, evidently gave him much concern, for after a whispered conversation with Mrs. Townley, he left the house, but returned, after an hour's absence, looking somewhat excited, but jingling a handful of silver, with an air of triumph. "There, Mr. Muggins," said he, "there is the $10 you require, and I trust and know that as long as you and your companions are in my service you will never know the want of $10 again." Mr. Button's condition being a little improved by supper, he informed us that he had no faith in Mr. Townley, that he had heard bad news, but would not enter into details until he returned from a visit he was about to make to the Royal Hotel, the abiding place of the Broadway Theatre company. It was about 1 A. M. when I was aroused from a heavy sleep by Mr. Button, who had come to give me the most dismal intelligence in respect to our manager and "Her Majesty's Theatre," the former, he said, was a fraud, and the latter a delusion and a snare. It appeared that Mr. Button had, in conversation with numerous residents of the place, discovered that Mr. Townley was, though certainly not a swindler in intention, still a most unfortunate man to transact business with. He was in debt to every person in Ottawa to whom it was possible for the father of a large family and a theatrical manager to owe money to, and the reason of our observing no printed announcements of the opening of his theatre, was none other than that no printer in the city would trust him with a dollar's worth of work. This was terrible news to us who had traveled so far, to fare so badly, but Mr. Button somewhat revived us by the information that Mr. Wilson desired our services, and that for his part he intended to engage with him the very next morning. The next morning arrived, after a sleepless night to us, and shortly after breakfast we called upon Mr. Wilson, and all three engaged with him for the Summer season. During the rehearsal of the drama of "East Lynne" for that evening, the gentleman who was to perform the character of *Mr. Dill* became unwell, and I was asked to play it, my name being left out of the bill in order not to deprive the next night's programme of the halo of glory which the names of the three would shed upon it. Previous to the performance, we indited a note to Mr. Townley, inclosing him his $10, obtained from Mr. Wilson for that purpose, and informed him that we begged to decline his proffered engagement. The words decline and proffered Mr. Button objected to as unfair to Mr. Townley, and the word cancel was substituted—an alteration that proved of some importance afterward. The "Broadway Theatre Company" appeared in the skating-rink, which had been handsomely fitted up for the occasion. At the rising of the curtain I, as *Mr. Dill*, was discovered upon the stage, and upon casting my eyes to the audience, the first persons I encountered were Mr. Townley and his entire family seated in the front row of the pit. They evidently did not recognize me through my "make up," but when I spoke the first words of my part, I somehow spoke them right at the unfortunate Mr. Townley. Never shall I forget the look of amazement that started into his face, and ran along the faces of the other ten. The poor man seemed quite overcome, and ere he could recover himself an usher stepped up and handed him our note with the inclosed $10. I observed him read it, and rush out to see Mr. Wilson, who, however, was not to be found, and at the end of the first act, the whole Townley family left the theatre in a state of tremendous excitement. The next morning we were suprised to receive no communication from Mr. Townley, and went through a long rehearsal in the full belief that he had decided to let the matter drop. But in this we were disappointed, for that evening three summonses were placed in our hands ordering us to attend the Police Court next morning, to answer charges of breach of contract, neglect of duty, and many other crimes and misdemeanors. At 9 o'clock we arrived outside a wooden building, with two flights of stairs leading to a balcony. Backed up by Mr. Wilson and his entire company, including the orchestra, we mounted the steps, and upon reaching the said balcony, found ourselves face to face with Mr. Townley and his entire family, together with a gentleman of a decidedly legal appearance. The rival factions glared at each other after the manner of the Montagues and Capulets of old, and then entering the Court-room we took our seats at opposite sides, from which we viewed each other with that contemptuous air for which theatrical litigants are celebrated. The trio, however, found themselves to be in a state of extreme nervousness. Mr. Webber having lived in Canada for some years, had a most alarming dread of the severity of Canadian justice, and told his *confreres* that they could not possibly escape under a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment. It was at first intended that we should appear without legal assistance, but the tremendously knowing air of Mr. Townley's counsel, and his ominous whisperings to his client, together with the almost pitying look that he cast upon us, caused us such dreadful anxiety, that Mr. Wilson went out in search of a lawyer, and quickly returned with a young English barrister, recently arrived, and who seemed disposed to treat the whole affair as an absurd joke. He first sought Mr. Button, to learn the facts of the case; but that gentleman was so incoherent from indignation at the ignominy that was heaped upon a tragedian, that he could do nothing but mutter vows of vengeance, so that our attorney was obliged to take from me an exhaustive account of the whole transaction. The examination was a laughable affair, for the narrations of Mr. and Mrs. Townley were so full of contradictions and fictions that we made a sorry appearance. The counsel managed to have a tilt on legal authorities, and the case went over for a day. That night we had an immense audience at the Skating Rink, our adventures having made us famous. I received a tremendous reception, and was told by Mr. Wilson that he hoped the case would last the entire week. Of course we were acquitted the next day, and we left Ottawa at the end of the week with a considerable balance in the exchequer of the manager. The remainder of the Summer we spent with the same company, our successes and good fortune amply compensating for the privations and misfortunes hitherto borne by the three poor actors. J. M. M.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard during the past month: Lieut.-Col. Fred. T. Martin to be Quartermaster of the Third Division, vice J. P. Kane, deceased; Major Eugene Groux to be Surgeon of the Fifth Brigade, vice J. Rappold, resigned; Major Judson C. Nelson to be Judge-Advocate of the Nineteenth Brigade, vice D. H. Knapp, resigned, and Capt. Willie B. Leach to be Commissary, vice H. H. Harrington, resigned; First Lieut. Benjamin W. Robson to be Aid-de-Camp of the Twenty-first Brigade, vice William Metcalf, resigned. Separate Troop of Cavalry, Second Division—John Sheridan, First Lieutenant, vice M. T. Murphy, deceased; Michael Marleborough, Second Lieutenant, vice J. Sheridan, promoted; Richard Harnett, Second Lieutenant, vice John Hore, discharged; First Regiment of Infantry—August Rassiga, Major, vice H. C. Perley, promoted. Seventh Regiment of Infantry—Dudley S. Steele, First Lieutenant, vice J. H. Singer, resigned; James B. Densen, Second Lieutenant, vice D. S. Steele, promoted. Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Leopold Bloom, First Lieutenant, vice L. Bloom, promoted; George J. Krauss, Second Lieutenant, vice H. Berhard, removed from State. Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Henry O. Storms, First Lieutenant, vice H. B. Wilson, resigned. Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Theodore M. Berger, Second Lieutenant, vice M. Obernauer, dismissed. Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry—Charles E. Griffith, First Lieutenant, vice T. V. Smith, promoted; Frank C. Brownell, Second Lieutenant, vice C. F. Smillie, resigned; Stephen Curtiss, First Lieutenant, vice Charles F. De Borst, resigned; Robert S. Orsor, Second Lieutenant, vice S. Curtiss, promoted; John W. Senior, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 27, 1872, vice J. C. Rue, resigned. Seventy-ninth Battalion Infantry.—Henry J. Swentzel, First Lieutenant, vice Wm. Mahon, resigned. Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Chas. H. Hankinson, First Lieutenant, vice J. Burrows resigned. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Frank Rodenburg, Captain, vice H. Reuling, promoted; August C. Homann, First Lieutenant, vice L. C. Dessar, resigned; Edwin Hennig, Second Lieutenant, vice N. Burkhard, declined; Joseph Kassel, Second Lieutenant, vice A. C. Homann, promoted; Albert Schutt, Surgeon, vice A. Hermann, commission vacated. Sec. 100, Military Code.

The following resignations have been accepted during the month of October in the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard; Gates H. Bernbard, Engineer on Staff; D. H. Knapp, Judge-Advocate; J. M. Johnson, Inspector; W. J. Fargo and William H. Gunther, Jr., Aids; Capts. Peter J. Martin and William Barthman, Commissary G. T. Newell, Jr., and First Lieut. John Lechtrecker, First Infantry; First Lieut. F. W. Houghton, Seventh Infantry; First Lieuts. Joseph Conley and Robert A. Kelly, and Second Lieut. David Moore, Seventy-ninth Infantry; Capt. H. W. Mitchell, Fourteenth Infantry; Quartermaster T. B. Knuffen, Forty-seventh Infantry.

Senior Captain and Brevet Col. William E. Van Wyck of the Ninth Regiment, N. G., who was recently elected Lieut.-Col. of the Sixth Regiment, on Thursday evening last gave the officers of the last-mentioned command a banquet at Irving-place hotel. It is needless to say that a good time was experienced.

The first annual ball of the Drum-Majors' Association of the National Guard and the United States Army will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, on Thursday, Nov. 21. The following are the officers of the Association: John M. Smith, President; N. T. Jenks, Vice-President; George W. Hill, Secretary, and H. D. G. Rohlfs, Treasurer. All military visitors being requested to appear in uniform, it is expected the affair will be as brilliant and successful as any during the season.

From the figures officially returned of the recent annual muster of the National Guard, it appears that the gains in the Second Brigade of the First Division, and in the whole of the Second Division, more than counterbalance the loss experienced in the First and Third Brigades. The total of the two divisions gives an aggregate of 10,000 active troops in the two cities for the defense of the Port of New-York, in the event of such a necessity requiring their services.

Active efforts are now in progress for the organization of the Veteran Guard of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., which will be composed, without doubt, of some of the finest military men that have ever graced the National Guard. This uniformed veteran corps can, with very little trouble, be made the finest in the country; and even take precedence of the A. and H. Artillery Corps of Boston, if only the right men will exhibit an interest in the organization.

The death, on Wednesday last, of Major.-Gen. George G. Meade, of the United States Army, was an event so unlooked for as to cause a feeling of pain to almost every one who heard of it. His funeral, which will take place to-morrow, at Philadelphia, will doubtless call together a larger number of United States and other officers than any event that has occurred since the death of President Lincoln. The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy, President U. S. Grant, has already left the national capital for Philadelphia, to be present on the mournful occasion, and the extensive preparations for the funeral—the details of which will be found in another portion of this day's TIMES—show that the country desires to honor the remains of one who helped to save the nation in the hour of its greatest peril.

The Fall parades and out-door affairs of the National Guard having ceased for the season, the troops will now devote themselves to regular drills at their armories. It is understood that, besides the ordinary manœuvres and practice of the Manual, target-shooting will form part of the study at the armory, aiming and firing accurately with the new arm being as important as precision in marching and manœuvering.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Nov. 9, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.935 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Nov. 5, 30.360 inches; minimum, at 4 P. M., Nov. 7, 29.466 inches; range, .894 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 47.7°; maximum, at 8 P. M., Nov. 6, 55.2°; minimum, at 6 A. M., Nov. 9, 40°; range, 15.2°. Remarks—Nov. 3, rain from 6½ A. M. to 4 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch. Nov. 6, rain from 1¾ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .83. Nov. 7, rain from 0:0 A. M. to 9½ A. M.; amount of water, 1.61 inches. Total amount of rain for week, 2.54 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,110 miles.

The McCabe Lunacy Case—Further Testimony on the Part of the Defense.

Testimony in the case of Rose McCabe, an alleged lunatic, continued to be taken before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday.

The sister of the petitioner was examined as to her treatment before going to the asylum, her general conduct, and symptoms of insanity. After referring to the religious institutions in which she had been, and the fact that she had frequently furnished her money during that time, she proceeded to say she furnished a room for her and sent several things to her which she needed but refused to receive; she became sick, and spoke of Dr. Mahan as one who would take up her cause if I did not treat her well; saw Dr. Mahan and asked him to take care of her, and I would be responsible for his charges; agreed with Mrs. Kerney to keep her at $5 a week; subsequently took her home, and she wanted Dr. Lynch, and when he did not come, she said the priests had killed him; she also charged me with being in the conspiracy to put her in a lunatic asylum; she carried a large bag of papers and expressed great fear at their loss; when her food was sent to her she would look at it for two hours before she would touch it; she never made any charge against Father McAleer, to my knowledge, until she got on Blackwell's Island; she complained of bad treatment both at St. John's and Baltimore; I know of no conspiracy against her; paid for her $6 a week at Bloomingdale; she told me before going she could not sleep, and spoke of me as her greatest enemy; once she said she would jump out of the window if I did not let her come down stairs; refrained from sending her papers to her in the Asylum, through advice of Drs. Brown and Burrill, and subsequently destroyed them, supposing they were of no account; visited her on Blackwell's Island, and she would sometimes receive me pleasantly, and at others charge me with being in a conspiracy to keep her there; have spent for her benefit, in three or four years, between $600 and $700. This witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Townsend, but her replies covered substantially the same ground as her direct examination.

Dr. Ralph L. Parsons, under whose charge the petitioner was in the City Lunatic Asylum, testified that when she first came under his charge he received the impression that she was of unsound mind; that at a later period, on further examination, she showed indications which satisfied him of her insanity; these indications were her expression of face, appearance of eyes, manner of approach, and conversation; she told him of her devotion as a nun to usefulness, and this he tested by telling her what would be expected of her in the way of usefulness, but that since she had done very little in the way suggested; in telling her story, which was frequently repeated, there was an incoherency, which, to his mind, showed conclusively that she was insane. She is not, in his opinion, fit to take care of herself.

On cross-examination he continued: Wrote to the Commissioners that I could not decide on her insanity in so short a time; does not know, or has no reason to know, that she had no confidence in me after she had been a short time in the Asylum, [Miss McCabe, by a shake of the head, here indicated her dissent from the doctor's answer;] he commenced his more minute examination of her case after Judge Leonard's decision; he hesitates to answer whether or not he is on good terms with Dr. Johnson, of the same institution, since the latter gave his testimony, a few days since; [Dr. Johnson's testimony was favorable to the sanity of the petitioner;] if she had really suffered all that she complained of at the hands of other parties, she showed much less feeling on the subject than a sane person would; if she had sustained the persecutions of which she complains, it may have resulted in her insanity.

Q.—Did she ever show anything that indicated that she was not of strong religious culture and tendencies? A.—Yes; she talked different from any nun I have seen, and told me lies; among the latter was that I had told her I would pull out her tongue; she complained that Dr. Porter had ill-treated her, and when the doctor died she attributed his death to her persecution; she is not in a condition to take care of herself, as her apprehensions of injuries from others might impel her to commit suicide.

The case was here adjourned to Saturday next.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

The Case of Col. Blood—Examination Before Justice Fowler Yesterday—Decision Reserved.

At Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, Justice Fowler resumed the examination of the complaint against James H. Blood, who is charged with aiding and abetting the publication of a periodical containing an alleged libel against L. C. Challis. The Court-room and the corridors adjoining were filled with a crowd of coarse-looking men, and within the railing were Victoria Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and their parents, Col. Blood, with his counsel, Messrs. Howe and Hummel, Mr. Challis, Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan, and numerous others. Justice Fowler took his seat on the bench at 1 o'clock.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Robert Hammond, a "paper-wetter" in Wm. A. Smith's printing establishment, who testified that *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* was printed there. Mr. Anthony Comstock, the next witness, gave an account of his purchase of a copy of the paper at the office in Broad-street, containing the article complained of. Claflin and Woodhull, and a man said to be Col. Blood, were in the office at the time. When asked to identify Blood, the witness failed to do it, although he was sitting in front of him. On his cross-examination he said that he had visited the District-Attorney as to prosecuting certain persons for selling obscene literature; had complained of many persons for doing so, and made application in the State Court for the arrest of the two women implicated in the present case. He also said that he was entitled to one-half of the fines on every conviction, but had never yet asked for or received any.

Backman Claflin, of No. 237 Fourth-avenue, testified as follows: Have been acquainted with Col. Blood about seven years; I saw him in October, at my daughter's residence in Irving-place; was there when an article was read in reference to L. C. Challis; I think it was Col. Blood who read it; it was some few days before the publication of this article that I heard it read; told my children that I thought they were going to get into trouble about it, and that they ought to keep out of the way; that was after the publication of the article; Col. Blood said be believed it, and meant to publish it; my daughters have told me that he wrote for the paper.

Mr. Howe argued that Blood had not been connected with the publication of the alleged libelous article on Nov. 2, but Justice Fowler admitted a copy of the paper of that date in evidence. He then called L. C. Challis to the witness stand.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHALLIS.

Mr. Challis said that he had never told the defendants in their cell that if they would say that Stockwell caused these proceedings to be taken he would withdraw the charge against them; Miss Claflin told him that the charges were all false from beginning to end; that they were paid for doing what they had done, and that they wanted to make public a statement contradicting the whole of the charges; she asked him what he proposed to do about it, and he told her that if she did what she ought to do she would have the sympathy of the people, which she did not have now; he told her that he wanted to know who was at the back of the published article, and she told him that they were his enemies on Wall-street; Miss Claflin further told him she would make an affidavit of the fact indicated, and she then thought that he (Mr. Challis) would be benefited more than if the article had not been published.

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S TESTIMONY.

Victoria C. Woodhull testified that she resided at present at Ludlow-street Jail, with Miss Claflin, and they were owners of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*; Col. Blood had nothing to do with the article referring to Mr. Challis; he is employed at the office on a nominal salary; Mr. Challis called twice on them on Sunday at Ludlow-street Jail; he said if they would implicate Henry Smith and Mr. Stockwell in this matter he would withdraw the charge against them; she told him the statement was true, and she could prove it; he was a frequent visitor at their house, where the social question was frequently discussed. (Witness here related in full the particulars of the alleged libel.) She had no malice against Challis; Commodore Vanderbilt gave them the money to start their paper about two years ago; the article was set up in type, and a printed slip was in her possession many months ago; did not remember whether she had any conversation with Mr. Maxwell about this particular article before it appeared in the paper; spoke to Col. Blood about it before she published it; they had only issued this one copy of the paper, Nov. 2, since they resumed publication.

TESTIMONY OF LAURA C. SMITH.

The next witness was Laura Cuffy Smith, who testified: I am a lecturer residing in Wooster, Mass.; am acquainted with Miss Claflin, Mrs. Woodhull, and Col. Blood; also, with Mr. Challis; I introduced myself to Mrs. Woodhull after reading Mr. Tilton's life of her, and being a wife and mother myself, I was very much interested in the views that Mrs. Woodhull held. Witness next gave an account of Mr. Challis' acts of familiarity with T. C. Claflin which she had witnessed. She said she was a contributor to the paper.

Tennie C. Claflin testified that Col. Blood had no connection with the publication of the paper; he was at the office as a servant; nothing more; she told him, with the other employes, to go and hurry up the work of stereotyping the matter, including the Challis article.

Mr. Howe claimed that there was no proof of publication by Blood, and he ought to be discharged.

Mr. Challis was again recalled, and flatly contradicted the testimony of Victoria Woodhull as to his alleged conversation in Ludlow-street Jail while on a visit to Miss Claflin; was accompanied by his counsel when he went there; the whole statement of Mrs. Woodhull as to the matter of the libel was untrue, as was Mrs. Smith's testimony relating to him.

James E. Maxwell, an acquaintance of Mr. Challis, gave testimony which confirmed the statements contained in the Challis article. He had visited the defendants twice in jail on the invitation of Miss Claflin; met Maxwell at the Hoffman House on Monday night, who produced a letter from Miss Claflin asking Challis to withdraw from the prosecution, and she would make the *amende honorable*; he told Maxwell that he (Maxwell) had been paid $1,500 for a libelous article, and he would have nothing further to do with him.

This concluded the examination. Justice Fowler reserved his decision.

The Mackie Homicide.

Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, yesterday made a post-mortem examination in the case of Michael Mackie, of No. 539 West Thirty-ninth-street, whose death was supposed to have resulted from violence received at the hands of John Michaels and Frederick Nitzer, on Monday evening, during a political quarrel, in front of his residence. Death was found to have resulted from pneumonia and pleurisy, accelerated, if not caused, by the injuries received. The inquest will be held on Monday.

Alleged Infanticide.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Eleanor Wishoucke, of No. 192 Canal-street, found the body of a newly-born infant in the water-closet. The Police were immediately notified, and Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, made a partial investigation, and from information received, arrested Anna Schinderho, an unmarried woman, twenty-six years of age, on suspicion of being the mother of the child and causing its death.

Quarrels of the Yale Students.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 8.

It appears that there is a very serious feeling among the students against the members of Scroll and Key and Skull and Bone societies. The champion base-ball flag has been missing for some time, and it has finally leaked out that the members of the Scroll and Key Society have, the other students say, stolen it and locked it up in their hall among their trophies. This has exasperated the rest of the College to such an extent that they have taken to annoying the members of the society in every way possible on the nights of their meetings. Last week Thursday night they stretched wires across the sidewalk and tried to trip the members up as they left their hall, and set off a bowl of Greek fire, which had the effect of frightening the society men greatly. Last night the Keys men, as they are called, heard that there was an attempt to be made to look them in their hall, it being the occasion of one of their annual festivities. They applied to the police office for protection, and officers Merwin and Dougherty were detailed to watch the building till 2 o'clock, and prevent any attempt. At the time of writing nothing had been done. The students outside the society say that they will use every means to get the flag, which belongs to the base-ball club, and not to the society. The students were further exasperated by an article in the *College Courant*, written, they say, by a Skull and Bones member, in which he speaks of the Society men as the superiors of the rest of the College. Where the matter will end is not known, but it is certain that the college world outside these two societies is very greatly exasperated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union......	78	200 New Central Coal	47
1000 do........	78⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash...	71⅞
700 do.....	78⅛	100 do.....	71⅝
200 do.....	78⅜	200 North-western....	82¾
900 do.....	78¼	600 do.....	82¾
100 do.....c.	78¼	100 do.....	82⅞
700 do.....	78⅜	900 do.....	83
600 do.....	78⅛	100 do.....c.	83
1900 do.....	78⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.....	47⅛
100 do.....c.	78¼	1400 do.....	47⅛
200 do.....s3.	78⅜	100 do.....b3.	46¾
100 do.....	78⅜	1100 do.....	46¾
500 Pacific Mail......	91⅜	1800 do.....c.	46⅝
400 do.....	91¼	100 Union Pacific....	37⅞
1600 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....	37¾
1000 do.....s3.	91	400 do.....	37⅝
100 do.....c.	91⅛	200 do.....b3.	37⅝
100 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....s3.	37½
200 do.....	91⅛	700 do.....	37⅝
400 do.....	91	100 do.....c.	37⅝
100 do.....	90⅞	1100 do.....	37¾
400 do.....	91	100 do.....c.	37⅞
100 do.....s3.	91	300 do.....	37⅞
100 do.....	91¼	100 do.....s3.	37¾
100 N. Y. C. & H....c.	95	200 do.....	37⅞
100 do.....	94⅞	200 Bos., H. & Erie.s3.	8
500 do.....	95	500 do.....	8
200 do.....b3.	95	600 Rock Island.....s3.	109⅛
900 Erie Railroad.....	51	200 do.....	109⅛
800 do.....	51⅛	300 do.....	109⅛
1100 do.....s3.	51⅛	200 do.....c.	109⅛
200 do.....	51⅜	100 do.....s3.	109⅛
200 Lake Shore.....c.	91⅞	200 C., C. & I. C.....	33½
200 do.....	91¾	400 do.....c.	33¼
200 do.....	91⅝	300 do.....	33⅜
1100 do.....	91¾	700 do.....	33¼
100 do.....s3.	91½	300 do.....	33½
1000 do.....	91⅝	200 do.....	33⅝
200 do.....	91⅝	800 do.....	33⅜
100 do.....c.	91⅜	100 do.....b3.	33⅜
100 do.....	91⅜	700 do.....	33½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S 6's,'81, C....117	$20,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'67..115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅛	10,000 do.....115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅛	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅞
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.114⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$5,000 Virginia6's Con.	56	70 Panama R.....	140
10,000 S.C.6's,n.J.&J.	25	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	89½
1,000 Erie 7's, Con.,Gd.	94	200 Mich. Central.....	114½
2,000 do.....	93½	7 do.....	114
3,000 do.....	93	100 Erie Railway..b.c.	51
3,000 do.....	92¾	1000 do.....	51⅛
2,000 Erie,4th mortg'e.	92	500 do.....	51⅛
2,000 C.Paine's & As.n.	93½	100 do.....	51⅛
3,000 Cen.Pac. G'd ods.	100⅛	100 do.....	51¼
5,000 U.Pacific7's,L.G.	77	100 do.....	51⅛
5,000 Chi. & N.W., 1st.	100	500 do.....	51
5,000 Tol. & W., 1st. St.		200 do.....	51⅛
Louis Division..	90	1500 L. S. & M.S..b.c.	91¾
10,000 Gt.W.1st M.,'88.	97	100 do.....	91⅞
2,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.	102	200 do.....s3.	91⅝
5,000 N.J.Cen.1st,n..	103	900 do.....	91⅝
2,000 Bur. C.R.M.1st.	89	200 do.....c.	91⅝
2,000 do.....	88½	700 do.....s3.	91¾
3,000 Cl.&Pitt.4th b3.	84	1100 do.....	91⅞
3,000 Mil. & St. P.1st.	92⅛	100 do.....c.	91⅞
2,000 C., C. & I.C.. 1st.	87⅜	300 do.....b3.	92
3,000 C., C. & I.C., 2d.	72¾	500 do.....	91⅝
5,000 Bost.,H.&E.1st.	41	400 do.....s3.	91⅝
20 Continental Bank.	90	500 do.....s3.	91⅝
20 Cen. Nat. Bank...	99	900 do.....	91⅝
15 Gold Ex. Bank.....	110	100 do.....c.	91⅝
20 Bank of Com'erce.	118	50 N. J. Central.....	103½
100 New C. Coal..b.c.	47	50 do.....	103
200 do.....	47⅛	35 do.....	103⅛
500 do.....	47⅜	100 Un. Pacific...b.c.	37⅛
100 do.....c.	47⅜	100 do.....c.	37¾
100 Sp.Mount C..b.c.	60	200 do.....s3.	37⅝
400 W. Un. Tel...b.c.	78⅛	700 do.....c.	37⅝
1100 do.....	78⅛	3200 do.....s3.	37⅛
200 do.....b3.	78⅛	2200 do.....	37½
100 do.....c.	78⅜	100 do.....b3.	37⅝
300 do.....	78⅛	100 do.....s10.	37⅜
200 do.....	78⅜	200 do.....s3.	37⅜
200 do.....s3.	78⅛	600 do.....s3.	37⅛
400 do.....	78⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. b.c.c.	82¾
100 do.....c.	78⅛	200 do.....	82⅞
900 do.....	78⅜	200 do.....s3.	83
400 do.....b3.	78⅜	100 do.....	83
300 do.....	78⅜	200 do.....	82⅞
400 do.....	78⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	87½
200 do.....	78⅜	200 Bost. H. & E..b c.	8⅛
500 do.....	78⅛	9 Chi. & R. Island.	109
200 do.....	78⅜	800 do...b.c..s3.	109⅛
200 do.....s3.	78⅛	400 do.....	109⅛
2500 do.....	78⅜	200 Tol., W. & W.....	71⅜
100 ConsolidationCoal.	48⅛	100 do...b.c..s3.	71⅜
300 do.....b c.	48⅜	200 Mil. & St P.....	55⅛
200 do.....	48⅜	300 do.....b c.	55⅛
200 do.....	48⅜	200 do.....	55⅜
100 Atlantic Mail.....	15⅛	30 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	75⅜
100 do.....b.c.	15	100 Del., L. & West...	98
800 Pacific Mail..b.c.	91⅛	100 N. J. Southern R.	27
100 do.....c.	91⅜	500 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c.	46⅛
100 do.....	91⅛	900 do.....	46⅜
100 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....b3.	46⅜
1000 do.....	91⅛	100 do.....s3.	46⅜
100 do.....	91⅛	500 do.....	46⅝
200 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....s3.	46⅜
300 do.....	91⅜	1100 do.....	46½
100 do.....s3.	91⅜	200 do.....	46⅜
100 do.....b3.	91⅜	400 C., C. & In. C.b.c.	33⅜
400 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....	33½
600 do.....	91	200 do.....b3.	33⅜
800 do.....	90⅞	300 do.....	33⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. & H...	95⅛	100 do.....c.	33⅜
300 do.....b.c.	94⅞	400 do.....	33¼
900 do.....b3.	95	400 do.....	33⅜
100 do.....b3.	95	1100 do.....	33
100 do.....	94⅞	100 American Coal.b.c.	62

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅛	$40,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.112⅜
20,000 do.....b3.115⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅛
10,000 do.....b3.115¼	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ O'CLOCK.

400 Western Union...	78⅛	200 Lake Shore....b3.	91⅛
200 do.....s3.	78⅛	600 do.....	91⅛
1500 do.....	78⅛	1600 do.....s3.	91⅛
700 do.....	78¼	900 do.....	91⅛
100 do.....c.	78¼	300 do.....	91⅜
1200 do.....	78⅛	600 do.....	91¼
100 do.....s3.	78	600 do.....	91⅛
800 do.....s3.	78⅛	3000 do.....	91
600 do.....	78⅛	300 do.....b3.	91
100 New Central Coal.	47⅜	1000 do.....	91⅛
300 do.....	47⅛	100 do.....b3.	91⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....	90⅞	100 do.....s3.	91
400 do.....	91	500 do.....	91⅛
200 do.....	90¾	500 North-western....	82⅞
100 do.....s3.	90⅞	1200 do.....	82¾
500 do.....s3.	90¾	1100 do.....	82⅝
100 do.....	90⅞	100 do.....	82¾
200 do.....	91	100 do.....c.	82½
200 Erie Railway..s3.	51	100 do.....	82⅜
800 C., C. & I. C.....	32¾	500 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	94¾
1500 do.....	32¾	1000 do.....	94¾
700 do.....	32¾	300 Tol. & Wab.....	71
200 do.....s3.	32¾	700 Rock Island....s3.	109⅛
300 do.....	32⅞	800 do.....	109⅛
100 Union Pacific.....	37¼	700 do.....	109⅜
400 do.....	37⅛	400 do.....s3.	109¼
800 do.....	37¼	1200 do.....	109¼
800 do.....	37	800 Ohio & Miss.....	46⅜
100 do.....b3.	37	1500 do.....	46¼
900 do.....	36⅞	100 do.....s3.	46⅜
200 do.....b3.	36⅞	300 do.....s3.	46⅛
1500 do.....	36¾	100 do.....b3.	46⅜
200 do.....s3.	36¾	300 do.....s3.	46⅛
100 do.....	36⅞	100 Adams Express...	95
1100 do.....	36¾	200 Atlantic Mail.....	15
2500 do.....	36⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Consol. Coal.....	48½	100 Morris & Essex...	92
200 do.....	48	300 Han. & St. Jos.....	33
200 American Coal....	61½	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅜
100 West. Un..b.c.s3.	78⅛	500 do.....	46⅝
2800 do.....	78¼	1000 do.....	46⅜
200 do.....b4.	78½	500 Harlem Railroad..	115
300 do.....	78¼	200 do..bet. call.	115¼
900 do.....	78⅜	2400 L. S. & M. S.b.c.	91¼
600 do.....	78⅛	100 do.....c.	91¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.s3.	47	300 Union Pacific.b.c	36⅝
100 M'yl'd Coal b.c.s3.	23½	1000 do.....b3.	36⅜
5 Am. M. U. Ex.....	70	100 do.....	36⅜
300 U. S. Express.b.c.	79	100 do.....	36⅞
100 Atlantic Mail.b.c.	15¼	300 do.....b3.	36⅞
100 Pacific Mail.....	91	200 do.....	36⅜
700 do...bet. call.	91	200 Chi. & N. W.b.c.	83
200 do.....b3.	91	200 do.....	82⅞
100 do.....c.	91	300 do.....	83
100 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....	83⅛
100 do.....b3.	91⅜	500 Cle. & Pitts. Gt'd.	89¼
200 do.....b3.	91⅛	600 C., C. & I. C...b.c.	33
200 N. Y. C. & H.b.c..	94⅞	100 do.....s30.	32⅞
100 do.....	95	100 do.....	33⅛
100 do.....s3.	95	400 do.....	33
400 do.....	95	600 do.....	33⅛
100 Chicago & R. I....	109¼	200 do.....	33
200 do..bet. call.	109⅛	1000 Erie Railroad b.c.	50⅞
200 do.....	109⅜	200 do.....b3.	50⅞
200 Mil. & St. Paul.....	55⅛		

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

500 Western Union...	78⅜	100 Lake Shore....s3.	91⅛
200 do.....b3.	78⅜	200 do.....b3.	91¼
100 do.....	78¼	100 do.....	91¼
1000 do.....	78⅜	300 do.....b3.	91⅜
100 do.....b3.	78½	1800 do.....	91⅜
400 do.....s3.	78⅜	900 do.....	91¼
100 do.....b3.	78½	100 do.....b3.	91⅜
1600 do.....	78⅜	400 do.....s3.	91⅛
400 do.....s3.	78¼	1000 do.....	91⅛
600 do.....	78¼	200 Union Pacific.....	36¾
800 do.....	78⅛	100 do.....	36⅞
400 New Central Coal.	47⅜	700 do.....	36¾
500 do.....	47⅛	200 do.....	36⅞
300 Pacific Mail.....	91⅜	100 do.....s3.	36¾
100 do.....b3.	91⅛	400 do.....	36¾
400 do.....	91¼	100 do.....	36⅞
200 do.....	91⅛	200 do.....	36¾
400 do.....	91	200 do.....s3.	36¾
1000 do.....	90⅞	300 do.....s3.	36⅝
100 do.....s3.	90⅞	1300 do.....	36⅝
200 do.....	90¾	200 do.....	36⅞
100 do.....	90⅝	200 do.....	36½
900 N. Y. C. & Hud....	95⅛	100 North-western....	82⅞
200 do.....s60.	95⅛	200 do.....	83
100 do.....s3.	95⅜	200 do.....	83⅛
400 do.....	95⅛	200 do.....b3.	83⅛
300 do.....	95	600 do.....	83⅜
500 do.....	94⅞	100 do.....	83¼
300 Ohio & Miss.....	46⅜	400 do.....	83⅛
2000 do.....b3.	46½	100 do.....	83¼
200 do.....	46⅝	100 Toledo & Wabash.	71¼
300 do.....s3.	46½	100 do.....b3.	71⅜
200 do.....	46⅜	100 do.....	71⅜
400 do.....	46⅜	100 do.....	71¼
2000 do.....	46¼	200 Rock Island.....	109¼
500 Erie Railroad.....	50⅞	100 do.....	109⅜
100 do.....	50⅝	200 do.....	109¼
1000 do.....	50⅝	100 do.....b3.	109¼
400 do.....	50⅝	200 do.....	109⅛
200 do.....b3.	50⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.....	33
100 do.....	50½	500 do.....	33⅛
100 do.....	50⅝	100 do.....s3.	33⅛
100 do.....	50⅜	400 do.....	33
200 do.....	50⅞	400 do.....	32⅞
100 St. Paul.....	55⅛	300 U. S. Express.....	79

SATURDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Bank return shows a heavy loss on the Greenback average, while nearly half the sum is made up on the Gold Notes average. The line of Deposits, and also the line of Discounts, are comparatively steady. The Loans fall off $600,800; the Deposits fall off $999,700; the Greenback average is less by $3,475,500, and the Gold Notes increase $1,535,600.

This morning Cable telegrams from London advised a special advance by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England of the rate of Interest to 7 ⅌ cent., which had the effect here of putting up the sales of Gold to 113⅛@113⅜ ⅌ cent., and the rates of Bills on London to 108⅜ ⅌ cent. 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. sight. The Money market to the Brokers, on call loan, left off at 7 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange was generally lower than on Friday on the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares, and steady on the Public Funds. The following quotations were made at 3 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s........	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.....	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July......	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold..........	112⅞	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days......	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	95⅛	95
Chicago and Rock Island....	110	109⅛
North-west Common..........	83⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail..........	92⅛	90⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common..........	55⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	47⅛	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph.....	78⅛	78⅛
Erie..........	51⅛	50⅞
Union Pacific..........	38	36⅞
Lake Shore..........	92	91⅛
C., Chicago and Ind. Central.	34	32⅞
Toledo and Wabash..........	72⅛	71⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

Gold receipts..........	$295,714 81
Gold payments..........	344,244 88
Gold balance..........	45,006,563 84
Currency receipts..........	263,807 78
Currency payments..........	379,008 17
Currency balance..........	23,701,974 48
Customs..........	239,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81.....	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i. '65.....	114⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....	117	5-20 reg., '67.....	114⅞
5-20 reg., '62.....	112⅜	5-20 coup., '67.....	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....	112⅜	5-20 reg., '68.....	114⅞
5-20 reg., '64.....	112⅜	5-20 coup., '68.....	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....	112⅜	10-40 reg.....	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....	112⅜	10-40 coup.....	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....	112⅜	5s coup., '81.....	110
5-20 reg., n. i. '65.....	114⅞	6s Currency.....	114⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..........	98½	
City 6s, New..........	102⅛	102¼
Camden & Amboy..........	126	125½
Pennsylvania Central..........	56¼	56⅜
Reading..........	..	*115½
Lehigh Valley..........	58⅝	59
Catawissa Preferred..........	42	43
Philadelphia & Erie..........	26	26½
Northern Central..........	39	About.
Lehigh Navigation..........	38⅜	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	93	93¼

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,584,316; amount marketed, $1,517,851. The week's imports of general merchandise were to the value of $7,113,257.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—388 boxes Apples, 2,671 bales Cotton, 62,458 bushels Wheat, 639 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Potatoes, 8 pks. Roots, 10 bbls. Oysters, 31 bales Hides.

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—2,046 bbls. Apples, 150 tcs. Beef, 2 tcs. Bladders, 1,451 boxes Bacon, 977 boxes Cheese, 747 bales Cotton, 406 sacks Oil-cake, 50 cases Sewing-machines, 30 bales Leather, 27 boxes Ham, 400 boxes Oysters.

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—1,487 boxes Apples, 4 cases Silks, 580 bales Cotton, 477 boxes Bacon, 4,209 boxes Cheese, 15 pks. Silk-waste, 38,082 bushels Wheat, 5 boxes Ham, 660 Hides, 200 boxes Drugs, 5 tcs. Bladders, 30 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Lard, 164 cases Tobacco, 5 hhds. Lard.

By the ship Caroline Coventry, for London—9,503 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship Princeton, for Liverpool—174 hhds. Tobacco, 23,634 bushels Corn, 2,297 bbls. Resin, 2,039 Oars, 100 tcs. Lard, 708 bales Cotton, 6,000 Staves, 27 bales Hides, 13 cases Domestics, 200 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer Parthia, for Liverpool—1,473 bales Cotton, 473 bbls. Apples, 38,500 bushels Wheat, 20 pks. Tobacco, 140 bales Leather.

By the steamer Arragon, for Bristol—22,525 bushels Wheat, 270 boxes Bacon, 550 tcs. Beef, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 500 boxes Cheese, 5 hhds. Lard, 14 bbls. Oil, 75 bbls. Fish-oil, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 926 sacks Oil-cake, 110 hhds. Tallow, 114 bbls. Tallow, 50 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—29,196 bushels Wheat, 87 pks. Wooden-ware, 1,461 bags Oil-cake, 169 pks. Butter, 1,210 bbls. Flour, 1,346 bbls. Apples, 8,200 bushels Corn, 5 bbls. Tongues, 44 hhds. Tallow, 14 bbls. Potatoes, 35 tcs. Beef, 900 bbls. Resin, 140 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 47 cases Tobacco, 67 boxes Bacon, 95 cases Sewing-machines, 28 bales Hides, 673 boxes Cheese, 30 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Abraham, for Cork—36,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—797 bales Cotton, 712 pks. Butter, 23 bbls. Apples, 33 boxes Can Goods, 2 boxes Piano, 8 cases Machinery, 403 boxes Bacon, 5 tcs. Beef, 202 bbls. Red Oil, 10 tcs. Lard, 110 cases Tobacco, 190 hhds. Tobacco, 12 bales Roots, 281 bbls. Resin, 100 cases Spermaceti, 7 bbls. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BANKING-HOUSE OF

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

Controller Green—More Applications for Payments of Salaries.

Application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Fancher, for a peremptory writ to commit Controller Green for contempt of Court in having failed to pay to J. William McGowan, claiming to be Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Supervisors, the sum of $727, for salary, in conformity with a writ of mandamus issued by Judge Ingraham on the 29th of last month.

Mr. Strahan, who appeared on behalf of Controller Green, in opposition to the application, claimed that the entire appropriation made by the Board of Apportionment for the Board of Supervisors and all its employes for the year 1872 was $38,000; that this sum was intended to cover the salary of the Supervisors; $5,000 for the Clerk, and $1,500 for a Sergeant-at-Arms; that instead of being content with this the Clerk was applying for over $7,000, deputy clerks were applying for salaries, and another Sergeant-at-Arms, the father of the present petitioner, was applying for a salary of over $3,000; that the Controller was bound to keep within this appropriation, and could not be compelled by mandamus to pay money not subject to his control by previous appropriation; that the Controller was bound to recognize James McGowan, the father of the petitioner, as the regularly-appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and so recognizing him, had paid him $1,000 out of the amount appropriated for such purpose, leaving but $500 to pay for his services for the balance of the year; that if the petitioner had been regularly appointed, and had performed the duties for which he claims compensation, both of which he denied, his remedy was against the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Dukes, on behalf of the petitioner, while asserting that his client had been regularly appointed, had faithfully performed his duties, and received a portion of his pay therefor, denied the right of the Controller to come in now and oppose this application on the merits. Whatever defense, he contended, the Controller had on these grounds, was presented before Judge Ingraham on the application for mandamus, and it was there admitted there was over $700 of the appropriation for this purpose on hand, $500 of which remained at the time of the service of the writ of mandamus, and still remains subject to the Controller's warrant; that the sole question presented to the Court now was, whether, in deciding this application, it was to accept the law as laid down by Judge Ingraham, which he (counsel) regarded as final on the question, or whether it would accept the interpretation of Controller Green. Under the decision of Judge Ingraham, therefore, he claimed that a peremptory writ should issue, at least to the extent of the amount admitted to remain of the appropriation—$500.

Judge Fancher took the papers in the case, and reserved his decision.

The Jumel Estate.

In the case of Bowen *vs.* Chase, involving a right to the Jumel estate, an application was made in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, by defendant's counsel to impanel a "struck" jury on the allegation that improper influences would be exerted by the other side. The counsel for the plaintiffs consented, and the Judge said he would grant the application, but deferred entering the formal order until he could refer to the statute on the subject.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hannah Maria Octavia Wilhelmina Tenelius *vs.* Iven Tenelius; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Israel T. Atwood *vs.* Phebe B. Atwood; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Tobias Kraus *vs.* Margaretta Kraus; there is no evidence of adultery except the admission of the defendant; a divorce cannot be granted on such admission; there can be no difficulty in getting the proper testimony; case referred back.

The People ex rel. P. T. Seymour, *vs.* The Board of Apportionment; The People ex rel. John W. Hunt *vs.* The Board of Apportionment; The People, &c., ex rel. Timothy Smith; The People ex rel. Fairey *vs.* The Board of Apportionment; motions granted.

By Judge Fancher.

Bresson *vs.* Dreyfuss et al.; judgment granted.

Brown *vs.* Turner et al.; motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

In re Etta Weal, otherwise called Marini Weisenbach; writ dismissed, and the child remanded to the custody of the respondents. See opinion with Clerk.

By Judge Brady.

Dwyer *vs.* Dwyer et al.; in the matter of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company; orders settled.

The Security Insurance Company *vs.* Daniel Drew et al. See memoranda with Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 222.—*United States* vs. *Justice.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This action was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the claimant on a contract to furnish the Government four thousand rifled muskets. The Court of Claims gave judgment for the whole sum claimed, $10,870. The Government appeals, claiming that the contract was not fulfilled; that the arms were not serviceable, and did not equal the sample furnished by the contractor. It is also contended that the claimant accepted payment for the arms at the rate of $15 each, instead of $20, the contract price, on this account, and that such action on his part precludes him from further demand. The defendant here claims that the arms were equal to the sample, and that his receipt for the sum paid him, he having executed no acquittance, is no bar to a claim for the balance.

J. H. Ashton for claimant; C. H. Hill for Government.

Nos. 223 and 224.—*United States* vs. *Baird*, and *Baird* vs. *United States.*—Appeal and cross appeal from the Court of Claims.—This claim is for $141,871, which is prosecuted by Baird, as surviving partner of the firm of Baldwin & Co., locomotive builders, in Philadelphia. That firm manufactured fifteen locomotives for the Government, and were to receive full pay for any loss suffered by them in breaking off other contracts to work exclusively for the Government until this contract was performed. The Court of Claims found they should receive $23,750 in consequence of loss suffered by the exclusive work for the Government, and gave judgment for that amount. Baird appealed, claiming the full amount claimed, and the Government appealed, insisting that, as the firm had previously accepted the sum allowed by the Department in full settlement of the claim, this demand should not be sustained.

Carlisle & McPherson for claimant; George H. Williams and William McMichael for Government.

No. 225.—*Morgan et al.* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimants chartered the steamer Tappahannock to the Government under a charter party, which provided that the war risk was to be borne by the United States, and the marine risk by the owners. In July, 1865, the steamer then being at Brazos Santiago, Texas, under this charter party, was ordered to sea over a dangerous bar at the mouth of the Brazos, when the wind and tide were high, against the judgment of both the master and pilot as to the safety of proceeding to sea. Considerable damage was suffered in consequence, a part of which the Government paid. This claim is for a balance, the parties insisting that the Government should pay all, as it was the exigency of the service which led to the damage. The Court of Claims ruled in favor of the Government, and the case is appealed, the claimants urging that the Government was in effect the owner of the vessel, and could command her to go where certain destruction would follow, and that under such a state of the case it ought to be held liable for the damage resulting. The Government submit that while the exigency of the service led to the injury sustained by the vessel, still the peril falls within the class to be borne by the owners, and that the exigency of the service is a cause too remote to be considered by the Court as determining the class of perils to which the one in question is to be assigned.

C. H. Hill for the Government; Carlisle & McPherson and N. P. Chipman for claimants.

No. 373.—*Solomon et al.* vs. *Graham, Auditor of Louisiana.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The plaintiffs in error are the owners of an assigned claim of one Nixon, late Public Printer of Louisiana, which the Legislature of 1871 directed to be paid. The Auditor refused to pay on the ground that the new Constitution prohibited the increase of the State debt beyond $25,000,000, and it exceeded that sum when the act was passed directing this amount ($50,331 46) to be paid to Nixon. A mandamus was applied for and the Courts of the State refused it. This writ of error is taken to review that judgment, and motion is made to dismiss the writ on the ground that there is no Federal question involved in the case. The only question involved in the case as decided, it is said, was the validity of an act of the State Legislature, and the highest Courts of the State decided against it; but no point was raised on the record showing that the Constitution of the United States, or a law or treaty thereof was drawn in question, and the Federal Court, therefore, has no jurisdiction to review the judgment. For the plaintiff in error, and in opposition to the motion to dismiss, it is argued that prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, there was a contract between Nixon and the State as public printer; and that by the interpretation of the new Constitution below, it is made to deprive Nixon of his pay under his contract. The new Constitution is, therefore, claimed to be in violation of that clause of the Federal Constitution prohibiting a State from making any law "impairing the obligation of contracts."

T. J. Durant for the motion. John J. Key opposed.

No. 226.—*Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company* vs. *Hill.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is an appeal from a decree establishing the right of the appellee, under a contract with the Canal Company, to draw water from the canal to run a paper-mill, and the bonds and rent payable by the contract. The bonus and rent fixed by the decree were paid by Hill and accepted by the Company without objection for nearly three years after the decree was rendered, when this appeal was filed, the Company then and now asserting that the Court below had so construed the contract between the parties as, in effect, to create a new contract, and that the decree should be corrected or set aside for this error.

W. S. Cox, for appellant; W. D. Davidge, for appellee.

The Brooklyn Steam Transit Company—The Underground Railroad from the Fulton Ferry to Flatbush.

The original incorporators of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company had a meeting yesterday forenoon, at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The corporators present were J. S. T. Stranahan, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. C. Kingsley, Samuel McLean, Cyrus P. Smith, A. S. Barnes, Demas Barnes, Benj. F. Tracey, Cass. E. Bill, Henry A. Kent, Robert Turner, John Lefferts, Edward W. Fiske, Henry W. Slocum, William Richardson, John H. Prentice, and William W. Goodrich. Mr. Stranahan occupied the chair, and Mr. Goodrich acted as Secretary. After a good deal of desultory conversation, a resolution was passed appointing a committee of nine, with power to locate the route, open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Company, and arrange a plan for the organization of the Board, with a view of commencing the construction of the road at an early day. The Committee is constituted as follows: W. C. Kingsley, S. B. Chittenden, Demas Barnes, Robert Turner, John Lefferts, Edward Fiske, John T. Martin, Jacob J. Bergen and Alexander McCue, with J. S. T. Stranahan as Chairman. The charter of the Company granted in the Winter of 1871 gives power to construct any description of railroad in any part of the County of Kings. It is the purpose of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company to construct an underground railroad. The route will be from Fulton Ferry under the new bridge to the corner of Washington and Sands streets, thence into Adams-street to Fulton, near the City Hall, thence into Schermerhorn-street, and up to Flatbush-avenue, and along Flatbush-avenue to Flatbush. At this point two surface roads will branch off—one to Bay Ridge and Coney Island, the other to East New-York, to connect with all the railroads on Long Island. By this means Fulton Ferry will be made the termini for all the Long Island railroads.

South Fifth-Avenue Opened to Public Travel.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that South Fifth-avenue, from Canal-street to Fourth-street, at Washington-square, is opened to public travel, the paving of the roadway with the Broadway pavement having been completed. Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street, is being similarly paved, and will be completed during the present month. The Commissioner is considering the expediency of improving the roadway of College-place and West Broadway, thus connecting Church-street with South Fifth-avenue, and forming a continuous thoroughfare west of Broadway, from the Battery to Washington-square.

Trial of a Steam Street-Car.

The steam-car, designed as a substitute for the ordinary street-cars, and recently built for the Bleecker-street line, was tried on the track, yesterday, on Fourteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The vehicle ran smoothly, and the officials of the Company are confident of being able to run it up the grades on the road, being afraid only of the switches. The car is in some respects similar to those employed on the Second-avenue Road several years ago, and then given up as too costly for street railroading.

Controller's Report of Tax Receipts.

Controller Green reports the receipt of taxes, through the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes, Department of Finance, for seven days, from Nov. 2 to Nov. 9, 1872, to have been as follows, viz:

Nov. 2..........	$70,410 02	Nov. 7..........	167,882 89
Nov. 4..........	170,161 02	Nov. 8..........	193,374 69
Nov. 5..........	4,905 01	Nov. 9..........	129,618 29
Nov. 6..........	190,348 46		
Total..........			$935,5[illegible]7 38

Alleged Murder at Sea.

On the requisition of the British Consul at St. Helena, Commissioner Osborn yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Edward Richards, of the British ship F. H. Moore, who is charged with having killed a seaman named John Moss. The vessel is daily expected to arrive at this port.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1872.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition.......$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....... 2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum.......$1 00
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Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

No sooner has the Greeley coalition suffered shipwreck than Greeley newspapers begin to be sucked into the vortex of ruin. First went down the Philadelphia *Post*, and now follows the Washington *Patriot*, capital one hundred thousand dollars, largely subscribed by William M. Tweed. Meanwhile the *Tribune* is attempting to be a "thoroughly independent journal"—a kind of product about which it made the following editorial comment in its issue of Jan. 4, 1871:

"That what styles itself an 'independent' journal is inevitably a fraud, we have long felt and known. The essence of its profession is an assumption of indifference to the ascendency of this or the opposite party, which does not exist. In a free State, whereof the people are intelligent, no journalist is or can be indifferent; and an affectation of impartiality necessarily cloaks some selfish and sinister design."

The kernel of the report of the Government Inspectors, published in another column, in regard to the loss of the Pacific Mail steam-ship *Bienville*, is to be found in the reference to the condition of the donkey steam-pump. That pump, by whose agency the hold could have been very promptly flooded, and the fire extinguished, broke down at the very moment it was needed. Yet, it is on evidence that it worked in a perfectly satisfactory manner only three days before the disaster. The public will be prepared to indorse every word of the praise accorded by the Board of Inspectors to the courageous and energetic conduct of Capt. Maury and his officers in the moment of danger. But the public will not be prepared to agree with the Board that the breaking down of the pump was a circumstance "beyond the possibility of human foresight to prevent." Pumps don't break down in this sudden way unless from good and sufficient cause, and the Inspectors might profitably have devoted a little more attention to the discovery of that cause.

With the District-Attorney's office in the hands of an officer who owes nothing to Tammany, there ought to be no great difficulty in compelling a prompt and permanent emigration of the most active portion of what is left of the Democratic Party of this City. It is well known there are thousands of indictments against the most efficient tools of the late dominant faction, and the prospect that they may be speedily brought to trial, as they should have been long ago, will doubtless induce many of them to remove to some safer place. There may be no danger of such an event, but it may be well for all concerned to understand that the records of the District-Attorney's office must be handed over to the new incumbent intact. A repetition of the Controller's office burglary will not be tolerated.

The *World* asserts that the subordination of principles to success is a mistake. It is not criminal, not even dishonorable, in the *World's* estimation, for a party to abandon principle and advocate that which it believes to be wrong, but it is "an honest mistake" to do this when the prospect of success is not exceedingly good. Yesterday it characterized the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore as a piece of strategy "which subordinated principles to a delusive hope of success;" and, in so doing, it claimed that the Democracy "made an honest but tremendous mistake." If the abandonment of principle is 'an honest mistake," what possible action would the *World* regard as a dishonorable crime?

The canvass of the votes deposited in one of the ballot-boxes at the late election in this State, will show even a greater unanimity in the popular will than the vote for Gen. Grant. The question whether or not the term of office of the Commissioners of Appeals shall be extended for two years longer, appears to have been unanimously carried. The vote was comparatively light, for the reason that there was no opposition to the extension, and probably few electors understood or cared anything about it. Yet it was of great importance to those having cases pending before the Court of Appeals, and the extension of the term of the Commissioners will enable them to clear the calendar and facilitate the speedy administration of justice.

The Opportunities of Victory.

There may be danger that the victors in the late elections will not be able to comprehend the magnitude of the triumph they have achieved, and will consequently fail to have a just idea of the responsibilities which it entails.

The smoke having now lifted from the battle-field, we can see that in the nation the Republicans have carried thirty-one States, with 304 electoral votes, in doing which they have obtained a majority of seven hundred thousand of the popular vote, and having secured an overwhelming majority in the lower House of Congress, have, by the State Legislatures, which they have carried, made sure of maintaining their numerical supremacy in the Senate unimpaired. In this State they have obtained a majority close upon, if not above fifty thousand; have elected their Governor and other State officers, and have obtained undisputed control of the Legislative power.

There has hardly been an instance in our history, when any political party ever received such proofs of popular confidence as these facts imply. It has already become the fashion for the defeated to say that the result is due not so much to Republican strength as to coalition weakness, and that the immense majorities which have buried it forever, are owing not to confidence in Grant but to a distrust of Greeley. We are now assured on every hand that Mr. Greeley was the weakest possible candidate who could have been selected, and that his vote by no means truly represents the popular disaffection with the policy and conduct of the Republican Party. We are not prepared to admit that this is a view of the case fairly deducible from the returns. It may have been that with some candidate less obnoxious personally to the late Democratic Party than Mr. Greeley, the coalition might possibly have carried eight or ten States, and had somewhat smaller majorities against it in the remainder, but it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to suppose that it could, in any case, have made any better showing than this. It could propose nothing in the policy or administration of the Government in which the people could see any guarantee of improvement; it avowedly had no distinctive principles underlying it, and it was plainly made up of political banditti who had no other object in view save the personal benefits which might accrue from obtaining power. The whole case was always in a nutshell: the Republican Party had administered affairs so well during twelve years that there was not, and could not be, any effective opposition.

It remains to be seen whether the party can retain that popular confidence which the elections show so unmistakably that it now possesses. No people is so rich in common sense as the American, none have so often or so clearly shown that they have the power of seeing and serving their own interests, despite all the schemes of plotting politicians. It may be taken for granted that they will continue to have and exercise this power, and the Republican Party will, therefore, continue to be the chosen depository of popular confidence, just so long as it continues to serve faithfully and honestly the best interests of the people. When it becomes, as it never has been yet, the instrument of spoilers, when it becomes, as the coalition was intended to be, a tool with which to dig personal aggrandizement out of public ruin, it will and should be overthrown. The Republican Party has been purified by the withdrawal of many of its most corrupt members, who had claimed to be among its leaders; but it yet has in it, as every great political organization must have, many who are seeking to serve selfish ends. It is our first duty, in this hour of unprecedented triumph, to give all these men to understand that this great party is something too essential to the welfare of humanity to permit it to be used for personal aims. Mr. Samuel Bowles, with his usual wisdom, has discovered that, because of its victory, the Republican Party is on the brink of dissolution. It is the expectation of all this class, that new and mightier Fentons and Trumbulls will arise to bring the party into popular disrepute, because of their connection with it. Let the masses only be as firm and vigilant in the future as in the past, and these hopes will be disappointed.

We believe that the Republican Party will be true to its past, true to its promises, true to itself, and being so, its future can even eclipse its splendid past. It is now more national than any party which ever held the Government, for it takes its renewed lease of power not only by the votes of every State which was steadfast to the Union during the war, but with the consent of eight of the States which went into the rebellion. The possibilities of such a fact are almost beyond computation. The fact in itself has closed the bloody chasm, and it only remains for the Republican Party to smooth away the rugged lines which yet remain upon the surface. With that prudent, honest management of affairs which we believe we shall have, there is now an era of peace and prosperity before the country, such as it has never before enjoyed.

Points for Local Reformers.

I. The amendments to the City charter ought to be simple, practical, and intelligible. They ought to be fully discussed before the meeting of the Legislature, and should, when introduced, be seconded by the names of representatives of all classes of this community, so that there may be no room for disputing over what is the deliberate verdict of tax-paying citizens in regard to them.

II. The reorganization of the local government of New-York is the most important work before the next Legislature. It ought, therefore, to be the very first urged upon their attention. We cannot afford to have the affairs of the greatest City of the Western world take their chance amid the hurry and scramble of the close of a legislative session.

III. Unless when their attendance is required for the purpose of giving information to the Legislature, the heads of City Departments ought to mind the business committed to their care and leave the Legislature to be controlled by the public opinion which it has been elected to represent. Any local official found "lobbying," either personally or through his agents at Albany, ought to be a marked man, and should rank as an enemy to the cause of good government.

IV. One of the points on which all Reformers are agreed is that an end should at once be put to the cumbrous, expensive, and dangerous division between the City and County Governments. Three-fourths of the stealings of Tweed and his confederates came out of the County Treasury, and more than half the difficulty of convicting the Tammany swindlers has arisen from the anomalous position of County administration. A bill was passed last year amalgamating the business of City and County, but was vetoed by Gov. Hoffman in the interests of political corruption. This measure ought to be presented to the Legislature of 1873, immediately after its organization.

V. In the words of Controller Green's memorial to the Legislature of March last, "As Government is now constituted, there are thirteen Departments, besides numerous offices and other bodies, all spending money without feeling any of the responsibility of raising it." The heads of these Departments ought to be made directly accountable to the Mayor, and he should be held jointly responsible for their errors of policy, like the head of a national Cabinet in any free Government. All their accounts ought to be audited by the Department of Finance, and the system of independent treasurerships, separate bank accounts, &c., ought to be destroyed root and branch. Heads of Departments should be removable "for cause" by the Mayor.

VI. The monstrous swindle known as "corporation advertising," organized for the joint benefit of corrupt politicians and venal newspapers, must come to an end. For the last three years, public advertising has cost the tax-payers of New-York one and a half millions of dollars per annum. A tithe of this sum is too much to pay for such a purpose, and the public would reap the treble benefit of seeing the end of sundry disreputable newspapers, of having the acts of their official servants more closely scanned, and of saving about five per cent. on the taxes, by keeping corporation advertisements within strictly necessary limits.

VII. There are sundry administrative details which ought to receive the attention of Reformers competent to discuss their merits, and whose conclusions ought to be pressed upon the notice of the Legislature, after receiving public indorsement. Among these are the collection of assessments by some less costly process than that at present existing; the further curtailment of the enormous revenues of the Chamberlain, and the prevention of such an anomaly as the Presidents of the two Corporation banks being allowed to divide the duties of City Chamberlain between them.

VIII. There are other points fairly open to discussion, but on which it may be more difficult to obtain substantial unity of public opinion. Such are, the formation of a Metropolitan Police District, embracing Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c., and the creation of a non-partisan Board, whose sole business it shall be to attend to the vast and growing requirements of the water supply of New-York.

The entire subject is sufficiently extensive to require immediate attention, so that early legislative action upon it may be secured, and it is sufficiently intricate to demand the study of some of the best trained minds in the City whose experience entitles them to pronounce with some degree of authority upon matters affecting the administration of one of the greatest corporations on the Continent.

The Universal Injunction.

The late James Fisk and his associates of the Erie Ring had unlimited faith in the efficacy of injunctions. They did not altogether despise the old-fashioned methods of robbery and swindling, but when any larcenous operation of importance was to be performed, they uniformly fell back upon the trusty injunction. By keeping a firm of acute lawyers, and a complaisant Judge or two continually engaged in the manufacture of injunctions, the Fisk brigands developed the power of that once innocuous instrument to an extent never dreamed of, and contrived to convert it into a sort of legal "jimmy," capable of breaking into all sorts of safes, and rendering easy the most audacious burglaries.

There are certain stage companies in this City, which have evidently watched this latter-day growth of the injunction, and which share the Fiskian theory of its universal application and unlimited powers. These companies have at various times been greatly annoyed by the conduct of Mr. Bergh, who, merely out of an absurd pity for suffering brutes, has stopped their stages when drawn by sick and crippled horses, and compelled the companies, to take the animals back to their stable. To the officers of these stage companies it was intolerable that they should be interfered with merely because they chose to use their own horses in the way that seemed best to them, and they determined to enforce against the meddlesome Bergh, with his preposterous theories of kindness to animals, the eternal right of every horse-owner to torture his own property. Doubtless, they felt that, although a fanaticism akin to that of Mr. Bergh has abrogated the once proud boast of the American planter, that he could "wallop his own nigger" unmolested, they might yet sustain the right of the stage company to abuse its horses without fear or hindrance. Pondering upon the means of accomplishing this desirable end, they thought of that legal panacea which proved so potent in the hands of Fisk, and thereupon applied to a Court to issue an injunction restraining Mr. Bergh from any future interference in behalf of their wretched horses.

That the companies should have been thus moderate in their demands is a matter of wonder. If an injunction can be made to forbid Mr. Bergh to exercise the ordinary feelings of a humane man, there is absolutely nothing which it might not be made to do. The companies ought, therefore, to have applied for an injunction of wider range, restraining everybody from at any time doing anything which might fail to meet their views. With the aid of such an injunction the companies might have successfully defied all attempts to induce them to conduct their business with some slight regard to either the lives of their horses or the comfort of their passengers. Even if Mr. Bergh should be forbidden to take pity on ill-used horses, an injunction aimed solely at him would not prevent other humane persons from commenting unpleasantly upon the brutality of forcing lame horses to drag enormous loads, or from appealing, in extreme cases, to the Police on behalf of the tortured animals. Plainly the companies have made the mistake of supposing that no one but Mr. Bergh has the manliness to protest against the brutal treatment of animals. He is at present the voluntary and efficient agent of thousands of men and women, who fully share his views and admire him for the fearlessness and unwearied zeal which he displays in enforcing them. Were he known to be removed from the field of his usefulness, there would be no lack of other men who would strive with equal zeal to teach the selfish stage companies that they cannot maltreat their horses without meeting the punishment they deserve.

Russian Policy To-day.

The Russian correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* expresses much surprise at the fuss the English Press have made about the expedition of the Czar's soldiers to Khiva. Russia, according to this authority, has now no policy of territorial aggrandizement. Her only reason for sending men to Khiva was to teach the Khan of that country that the St. Petersburg Government really could not any longer stand a system of organized brigandage on Russian borders. So far from British possessions being a Naboth's vineyard to Russia, she only desires, he says, to go hand in hand with the Government of British India in disseminating civilization and education in Asia.

There was a time, not very remote, when such statements as these would have met nothing but incredulity. But various events in the last five years would seem to point to the pacific policy of St. Petersburg being in earnest. A man who has well served a cause is apt to become enamored of it, and the Emperor of Russia has personally done so much for the enfranchisement and elevation of the millions committed to his charge, that it is not unreasonable to conclude that he has fallen in love with the arts of peace, and determined to turn the falchion into the plow-share. A greater work than his it is, indeed, impossible to conceive. Lord Lytton has well said that there is no satisfaction so complete, so exultant, as that of the man who, looking around him in the afternoon of life, can justly say, "I have not lived in vain." There are men in the old countries of Europe who, having succeeded to a great, neglected heritage, have striven, and not in vain, to do their duty in their state of life, and leave "footprints in the sands of time" to give heart to others. Such an one was Washington's friend Sir John Sinclair, who, when his paternal acres, in the wildest part of "Caledonia stern and wild," were lying untilled and neglected, tenanted by a semi-savage population, silently resolved that before twenty years were over a turnpike road should run through them, and a mail-coach carry civilization over it every day. Such an one, too, was Lord George Hill, who, abandoning the delights of cultivated society and the luxuries of his station, spent long years in combating at length successfully the lethargy, the ignorance, and the obstinacy of the benighted peasantry of his ancestral estates on the tempestuous shores of Donegal. To have achieved such tasks as these men set themselves to accomplish is much; but to achieve a similar work over the greatest of empires—this is the stupendous undertaking of the Russian Emperor.

With an aim so exalted before him, this great prince may well turn aside from schemes of territorial aggrandizement, from the attempt to acquire what, except for that mirage "*la gloire*"—the baneful phantom which has served so often to beckon France along the road to ruin—his father would surely never have pursued. If the Czar continue at the task he has set himself, a task in which, at the commencement, he met on all sides obstruction and opposition from the upper classes, he will be worthy to rank with the noblest of his predecessors—Peter the Great.

The Betting Lunatic.

Now that the election is over, the returns in, and the defeated candidate once more in his editorial chair, employed in the discussion of such appropriate themes as the "Use of Refuse," the time for the payment of bets is at hand. So far as money is concerned, there was probably but little at stake on the issue of the Presidential election, for few adherents of the Democratic candidate were sufficiently reckless to wager money on the forlorn hope that a majority of the nation would suddenly betake itself to the unsavory diet of crow. That there were, however, a few lunatics who were ready to prove their faith in a Democratic victory by pledging themselves to perform all sorts of preposterous acts in the event of President Grant's re-election, there is little doubt. One of these individuals appeared on Wednesday in Broadway, in the act of rolling a log from the Astor House to Canal-street, and within the past week we have had instances of others of his kind, engaged in similar public proofs of their personal idiocy.

The motive impelling the better of absurd bets is compounded partly of misanthropy and partly of the folly of the profane swearer. When a man undertakes, let us say, to wheel his mother-in-law in a wheelbarrow from one end of his town to the other, in case Smith should receive more votes than Brown, it being understood that the other contracting party is bound to perform a similar feat if Brown has a majority over Smith, his agreement partakes rather of the nature of an imprecation than of a bet. He differs from the profane person, who announces his willingness to undergo future torments if his candidate is not elected, in the fact that he substitutes a mundane and eccentric punishment in the place of a future and fiery doom. In this aspect, his so-called wager is simply a peculiar and practicable oath. There is, however, another moral element in his act. He, of course, expects to be the winner, and so felicitates himself upon the prospect of seeing his fellow-man groaning under the weight of a loaded wheelbarrow and exposed to the jeers of the community. He, therefore, proves himself to be a misanthrope as well as a foolish innovator upon established forms of profanity, and when he himself falls into the pitfall dug for his neighbor of opposite political faith, there is no one to pity him, or to hold the friendly umbrella between him and the jeering world.

Since the motive and the act of the man who proposes preposterous bets are alike deserving of derision and contempt, he becomes, when a loser, the proper prey of the oppressive small boy. The latter so invariably endeavors to thwart all proper public demonstrations, by the violent expression of his disapprobation, that he might for once, in the interests of common sense and decency, render the burden of the voluntary log-roller or the wheelbarrow trundler greater than he could bear. It is unnecessary to suggest to an intellect so fertile in annoying, and at the same time not unlawful, expedients as is that of the small boy, the best way in which to make preposterous betting henceforth practically impossible. Let him go forth in his strength, determined that the next man who, in fulfillment of a bet, walks up Broadway on his hands, or carries a heavy winner from Union-square to Houston-street on his shoulders, shall never again venture upon a similar performance, and the doom of profane and misanthropic betting is forever sealed.

The End of a Joke.

When the name of Horace Greeley was presented by the Cincinnati Convention in May last as a candidate for the Presidency it was regarded by the whole country as a huge joke, and any amount of fun and frolic was anticipated in the progress of the campaign. The indorsement of the Cincinnati candidate by the Democratic Party at Baltimore augmented the hugeness of the joke, while at the same time it added to it the element of absurdity. It was universally felt that political maneuvering and intrigue had at last reached a point in this country that combined all the features of the ridiculous and the preposterous. The whole people prepared themselves to witness a first-class comedy. They have not been disappointed. As the Times predicted at the outset, it has been the liveliest and the funniest Presidential campaign known to American politics. If at any time it has appeared to bear a sober or a serious aspect, it has been because of the unaccountable hallucination under which the leading actor has labored, that he was playing a tragedy instead of a comedy. Probably Horace Greeley was the only man in the United States who persistently failed to see the joke that was perpetrated in Cincinnati at his expense. While it was patent to everybody else, it was wholly invisible to him until the morning after election. The Democracy that assembled at Baltimore saw it; every Democrat in the country saw it; and the vote shows that the Democratic Party regarded the whole thing as a farce, and only entered into the scrimmage, as they would enter into a skylarking frolic, to while away the tedious hours of the campaign.

Well, the comedy is over; the joke is played out, the result is what all anticipated, and everybody (except poor Greeley) is pleased and satisfied. It has been a great time for caricaturists, satirists, and lovers of sport generally. It is, perhaps, as well, when there is no important principle or issue at stake, and everybody is satisfied with the administration of the Government, to make a little recreation of politics, and carry on a canvass in a joking humor. But it is to be hoped that there will not be occasion for frequent repetitions of the farce, for we cannot but think that it has a belittling and demoralizing tendency. The election of a President of the United States ought to be a matter of serious and sober reflection on the part of the people. There ought to be, and always has been heretofore, sufficient opposition, based on principle, between the two parties to carry on a campaign of serious discussion and argument. If, as in the present campaign, there is really no difference among the people with regard to principles and measures, and the contest is to be simply for men, the opposition candidate ought, at least, to be a man whose personal character and antecedents will command the respectful attention of the people. The nomination made at Cincinnati was as absurd as the Convention itself was useless and uncalled for, and it is fit and proper that a movement which opened with a joke should end in a farce.

New Features of Industrial School Work.

The Children's Aid Society of this City has introduced several new features in its industrial school work, which promise to contribute largely to the success of these valuable institutions, namely, "mothers' meetings" and "baby refuges." The "mothers' meetings" are held periodically, for the purpose of enabling the parents to become better acquainted with the teachers, and the system of teaching practiced in the schools. The "baby refuges" are institutions where poor parents, who are obliged to go out washing and scrubbing, can leave their infants for the day and have them properly cared for, free of charge.

One of the most successful of these "mothers' meetings" was held yesterday at the Avenue C Industrial School, in the Eleventh Ward. The large school-room was crowded with poor children from five to twelve years of age, and many of the mothers and elder sisters of the scholars. Mr. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, presided, and addressed the mothers on the duty of improving the sanatary condition of their homes.

Able speeches were also made on the same subject by Dr. Crampton and Mr. M. Dupuy. A large number of visitors interested in mission work were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the exercises and attainments of the children.

This school affords a striking illustration of the extent of the field for industrial work in this great City. It was first opened only four months ago, and there is already an average attendance of 150 scholars. This remarkable success is largely due to the untiring labors of Miss Blodgett, the accomplished Principal of the school.

Personal.

Count Aurep, of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Gen. G. W. Dodge, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. R. M. Price, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander R. P. Neary, of the United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. August V. Kautz, of the United States Army, and Col. Abner Taylor of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. L. W. Evans, of Buffalo, and L. L. Robinson, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Marcus A. Reno, of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Gen. L. M. Harrison, of Washington, is at the Irving House.

Col. L. B. Platt, of Vermont; Hon. H. A. Choate, of Boston, and A. C. Griggs, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, left the Westminster Hotel, yesterday, for Washington.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres.

There has not been much to write about at the theatres of late, but there soon will be. Nine houses are to be in full career before Christmas, and the competition will be fast and furious. It seems hardly likely that all these theatres can do a paying business. Yet things move so fast in New-York that to predict failure for either would be quite unsafe. Probably a greater ratio of our population go to theatres than is the case in any other city, except Paris, in the world. The population is rapidly increasing, too, and each new facility for suburban communication adds, of course, a certain fresh clientage for managers to draw on. Who would have believed, twenty years ago, that a new hotel would be finished in New-York, above Thirty-fourth-street, in 1872, which should be leased, for ten years, at $125,000 per annum? Yet precisely such a thing has been realized, and the public need not wonder to hear of one, or more, new theatres being built quite as far north within a twelvemonth. That opera is to have a new house likewise far north of Fourteenth-street is already well understood. The Academy of Music will, perhaps, soon be devoted to other purposes, and the company owning it must, in that case, pitch their tent elsewhere. Another opera-house, however, without the drawback (to the public) of the present arrangement of stockholders, is a tolerably assured fact of the future; and there can be no doubt that it will be to the interest of art, as well as to that of opera-goers, that such should be the case.

It is highly desirable, in the coming outburst of dramatic novelty and competition, that the theatres and artists should be dealt with by the Press in a spirit of greater candor and directness than has always heretofore been usual. Without assuming to question the motives that have inspired the current tone of criticism, most of which motives arise from pure kindliness and habit, and without assuming to suggest anything to which we are not willing to be held amenable, it may fairly be said that it is due to the public that truth, and not conventional platitude, should animate, and be the first consideration in, the discussion of dramatic and musical as of all other subjects. It is not well when the reader of such discussion knows beforehand, from custom, substantially what will be written, in a given print, about a given artist or performance. Tenderness to managers, and players, and singers, is all very well, and there are exceptional occasions when, for reasons possibly not clear to the public, it may be wise to be exceptionally indulgent. But, in general, what the public want is truth, and truth is what the public have a right to require. Fine words about nothing, panegyrics totally undeserved, talk about wonderful energy and enterprise as a reward for collecting a few pretty chairs and tables, and a few yards of silk and satin, have all been run, practically, into the ground. The time is ripe for plain speaking and a correct representation of dramatic facts, and this, so far as in us lies, we shall strive to supply. It is plain that true desert is most unjustly dealt with when good and bad are equally held up to praise, so that in this, as well as in what is due the public and to art, the use of reform in criticism, is made patent.

As one step toward such a reform, we again suggest that it is time the absurd newspaper play-bills with which the public have been bored so long should sink out of sight. The public are, of course, glad of a bill of the play; but why should they be compelled to read puffs of managers and artists written in the box-office, and self-eulogies by the ridiculous persons with ridiculous pseudonyms, who try to make themselves conspicuous without talent, and strong without education, taste or experience? Why should the public be sickened with wearisome verbiage about the return to town of Miss Ninnie Hammer, the rich green-grocer's heiress, or of Mrs. Sherrington Cheek, the bride of the green-cloth speculator? The "society" babble with which the "criticisms" of these sheets are eked out is usually either disgusting or puerile, and in either case is not fit to put in the hands of educated men and women. If a "society" could be imagined consisting of ill-trained and dissipated children, the youth with painted mustaches, and the misses with enameled faces, a society from which wholesomeness and purity had been carefully extruded, and a morbid rage for gilded sensuality and illiterate self-worship should flourish unrestrained,—in such a circle we may well believe the trashy sheets in question might find congenial circulation. As it is, they are simply a disgrace to the managers who allow them in their theatres, and an affront to the intelligence of a much too indulgent public.

Announcements, &c.

To-morrow Mr. Sothern makes his entrance in the part that first established his fame—*Lord Dundreary*, and Wallack's will be well filled, no doubt, to give this popular actor a worthy welcome. This evening a concert is given at the same house by the artists of the Italian Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. Max Maretzek....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault act one week more at Booth's, and Miss Neilson, of whose talent and beauty report is eloquent, plays *Juliet* there on the 18th....Miss Lydia Thompson and party take possession of the Olympic to-morrow, and "Aladdin ye 2d" is the name of the drama wherein they will first disport themselves....At the Union-square Theatre Miss Agnes Ethel continues her profitable engagement, and M. Sardou's play is proving quite a gold mine for all concerned in it.... The new series of Rubinstein concerts begins on Tuesday next, and there will be concerts on that night, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon. Herr Rubinstein and party perform at the Brooklyn Academy to-morrow night, and at the Grand Opera-house, to-night....To-morrow Mr. J. M. Ward will commence an engagement at Wood's Museum. "Buffalo Bill," a new drama, is to be acted every evening this week.

Thomas' Symphony Concerts.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gave at Steinway Hall, last evening, the first of the series of symphony concerts promised some time ago. The attendance, we are glad to say, was exceedingly numerous, and the admirable performances of an orchestra not to be excelled in talent, sensibility or harmony, were rewarded by hearty applause. When it is remembered that Mr. Thomas and his forces were for some months heard nightly in the City, and down to a very recent date, the occasion of their reappearance before a public well acquainted with the merits of their work, welcome as it is, does not prompt a very lengthened reference. In no respect, we can repeat, are their efforts to be outdone. Mr. Thomas' musicians handled, yesterday, the most delicate passages of Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," and the most tremendous scoring in the excerpt from Wagner's "Die Walküren;" the clearest parts of Beethoven's seventh symphony, and the most chaotic portions of Liszt's "Tanz in dem Dorfschenke" with equal appreciation of meaning and ability of expression. As their recital of all compositions was simply perfect, and therefore devoid of "points," it would be time wasted to mention a few stages of the entertainment as having deserved special attention, and as having been marked by unusually just evidences of approval. In addition to the symphony and the overture named already, two pieces new to the frequenters of Mr. Thomas' entertainments were played, and a tenor made his début. As Herr Wagner holds each of his operas one and indivisible, we cannot be surprised that an extract therefrom should be somewhat unintelligible. To speak of "Wotan's Farewell," or of any kindred writing after a single hearing, is, however, almost impertinent, and while admitting that the impression of the splendidly-scored composition by no means corresponded to that which the author, according to the programme, sought to produce, we may attribute some of the disappointment to the strangeness of the notes. We are scarcely inclined to be as hopeful in regard to Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," which belongs, in our humble opinion, to the most unsatisfactory order of programme music. Mr. George L. Osgood, the artist alluded to as having effected his first appearance, cannot be congratulated upon his choice of a profession. We could find more sympathetic, powerful and extended tenor voices in the least pretentious of singing societies, and though his reading of the text of five of Schumann's songs was intelligent, it was not so impressive as to make amends for the poor quality of his tones and the lack of style in delivery apparent in his recitative and air from Mozart's "Enlèvement au Sérail." Mr. Osgood's vocal contributions are not needed in concerts like Mr. Thomas', wherein faultless orchestral recitals place ordinary musical performances at a particular disadvantage. The second symphony concert will occur on the evening of Dec. 28.

Home Gossip.

Mr. Ole Bull is about to depart on a concert tour, under the management of Mr. Turnbull. Miss Ridgway, Signor Ferranti and Mr. J. N. Pattison are to make up the company.... Mr. Sothern was, last week, at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Miss Cushman was at the Boston Theatre....The French dramatic performances in New-Orleans were to have been commenced on Wednesday....Mr. Joseph Proctor was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore....The Lingard troupe were at the Baltimore Opera-house.....Rubinstein concerts occurred, last week, in Philadelphia. ....The Aimée opera bouffe troupe sing, this week, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.... Mr. Edwin Adams acted, last week, at the Hodge Opera-house in Lockport....The Grover English and German opera company were last week at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati.... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Mr. J. E. Owens was at Masonic Temple, in Louisville....Mr. G. L. Fox and his pantomime troupe were at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at McVicker's Theatre.

Foreign Affairs.

It is expected that Gounod will himself direct his new opera, "Poliuto," at the Scala, Milan....Mr. Sims Reeves is at present at the saline bath establishment at Droitwich, undergoing treatment for his malady, rheumatic gout....It is stated that the libretto of Gounod's new opera, "Les Deux Reines," has been considerably pruned by the Parisian censor.... Signor Tito Mattei has signed with the director of the Theatre Italien, Paris, for the production of his new opera, "Maria de Gand"....Active preparations were being made at the Odéon for the first representation of "Ruy Blas," the performance of that drama having been interrupted in consequence of the annual close of the theatre....The *Journal de Nice* states that the Baroness Vigier (Sophia Cruvelli) was to reappear in public at a concert for a charitable purpose, to be given at the Italian Opera in Paris, on Nov. 7, when she was to sing several melodies of her own composition....Mme. Sasse has just made her début as Madrid in "Anna Bolena," with great success. ....The examination for admission to the singing-classes at the Conservatoire of Paris has just terminated. Three long sittings were required to hear the thirty-four males and ninety-seven of the softer sex who appeared. Of these, eleven of the former and sixteen of the latter were accepted.... The Haymarket, which closed last July for extensive repairs, was reopened by Mr. Buckstone Nov. 2, with Mr. Gilbert's comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea."....The *Choir* states that the question of the adoption of a uniform pitch is now being agitated in Italy, where artists are objecting strongly to the different "uses" existing at the various theatres. The authorities of La Scala have, it is said, resolved to adopt the French standard. The same journal mentions that the rich musical library of the late M. Fétis, having been purchased for 150,000 francs by the Belgian Government, has been placed in the Royal Library at Brussels in a spacious hall specially devoted to it, where it will be under the guardianship of M. Edouard Fétis....The Italian opera season at Cairo was commenced on the 1st of November, and will last until the end of March, 1873. Signor Bottesini, the double-bass player, is the conductor. The singers will be Mesdames Parepa-Rosa, Pozzoni-Anastati, Destin-Loewe, Smeroschi, A. Corsi, Cortes, Cucchi, Allievi; Signori Corsi, Carpi, Piazza, Sinigaglia, Angiolini, tenors; Steller, Cotogni, baritones; Medini, Lari, Pessina, basses; Fiorivanti, Altini, and Baldassari. The Khédive spares no expense in the mounting of the operas.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing on Oct. 11, says: "I hear wonders of the plans definitively adopted by Richard Wagner, and hailed with wild enthusiasm by his thousands of worshipers—to whom he has deigned to intimate them in his wonted autocratic manner—with respect to the stage machinery, orchestral arrangements, and general organization of the huge theatre now in course of construction under his directions, for the production of his Trilogy—a work which he declares to be the offspring of his ripe genius, all those preceding it having been merely feelers, in the right direction, of course, but rather leading up to a new musical era, than belonging to that era itself. *Cela promet!* The orchestra is to be constructed on a scale of grandeur unprecedented in theatrical annals—fifty first and second violins, and everything else in proportion. None but first-class executants will be enrolled in its ranks. Monsters of antediluvian size and appalling aspect, to which an elephant will seem a puppy-dog, are to appear upon the stage, and comport themselves in such manner as might be expected from their great dimensions and the traditional accounts of their ferocity. The whole supernatural menagerie of Northern lore will be exhibited upon the Bayreuth boards; and, truly, those who have secured a ticket costing £32 for the first performance of the Trilogy—in I cannot tell how many acts, spread over several evenings of five hours apiece—have a certain right to look forward to something out of the way, considering the price of admission, and the severity of the trial to which they propose voluntarily to submit themselves. Wagnerians are still going round with the hat, despite the golden results of Wagner lotteries, Wagner savings-boxes, &c.; for the theatre itself will scarcely be completed under £50,000, and all the devils, angels, gods, giants, dragons, serpents, flying wolves, and other mythological phenomena of the Nibelungen Lied will cost 'a power of money.' Wilful Wagner will have his way, however; and I have no doubt that the means will be forthcoming for the realization of all his fantastic schemes. It is a comfort to think that, unless the leading theatres of Europe shall be rebuilt according to the Wagnerian pattern, there is no chance for some years to come—perhaps for all time—of hearing the Trilogy anywhere except at Beyreuth"....Writing on Oct. 15, the *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent in Paris says: "Last night the comedy which poor Léon Laya retouched on the fatal night he slipped a noose round his neck and hanged himself was brought out at the Gymnase. Nearly the whole weight of the piece, the scene of which is laid in England, fell on the shoulders of that talented actress Mlle. Desclée, who has earned such renown by her careful interpretation of the pieces of Dumas the younger. In "La Gueule du Loup," Mlle. Desclée plays the part of the lamb who finally falls into the fangs of the wolf, after trifling for a long time on the edge of the precipice, over which at last she tumbles without well knowing why. *Anna* (Mlle. Desclée) is the daughter of a rich citizen, and marries a noble Lord, who abandons her, as far as M. Laya's piece goes, without rhyme or reason. The vacuum caused by the absence of *Lord Asley* is immediately filled by a host of admirers, and among others by *Lord Henry Sewood* and *M. de la Marre*, a French attaché. The young Frenchman, in a spirit which does him considerable honor, desires to marry *Lady Asley* when she obtains a divorce, while the intentions of *Lord Henry* are far less honorable. Unfortunately for all parties, as it would at first appear, *M. de la Marre* is obliged to leave England and go elsewhere on a diplomatic mission, and during his absence *Lord Henry*, by dint of serenades performed by strolling minstrels, opera-boxes, and violet bouquets, makes alarming progress. At last, his Lordship persuades *Lady Asley* to take a drive in a phaeton, when, as in mythology, he lost command of his steeds, and there was a runaway, which concludes the second act. At the commencement of the third act *Lady Asley* is a dishonored woman, and here the splendid acting of Mlle. Desclée atones for the situation. She has not even the excuse of love, and yet she has fallen; she cannot explain her crime, and accuses the wolf of having taken advantage of the lamb. In the meantime the Queen's Bench has pronounced her divorce, and she yet may be saved if *Lord Henry* will only love and wed her. Fortunately for the national character that giddy nobleman sees the error of his ways, and is suddenly touched by the sacred flame. So in the end *Lady Asley*, after falling into the jaws of the wolf, is married to that animal. The comedy, though admirably performed, was not a success, but no one could visibly disapprove of the last work of a popular artist who terminated his life so short a time ago, under such painful circumstances, and when the curtain fell there was no demonstration."

"Red-Nosed Politicians."

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 9.

The flippant comments of the New-York *Tribune* on the discomforts of a newspaper organ of the powers that be, suggest a comparison with those of the fox when he found the grapes were beyond his reach. It is well known that Horace always had a weakness for being thought influential in the matter of filling appointments to office, whether Federal, State, or municipal, and that his complacency in this regard has foisted many a "red-nosed politician" for a time upon [illegible] volumes

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. MEADE.

The death of Major-Gen. George Gordon Meade recalls the fact that we are rapidly losing the prominent actors in the late rebellion. As the years roll by, these gallant and heroic spirits droop beneath the wear and tear of constitution occasioned by the fatigues and anxieties of those four years of war. The General officers who fell in active service are duly honored in the pages of history, and are remembered with gratitude by the people, yet their sudden removal from life excited different feelings to those experienced at the death of such men as Lincoln, Stanton, Seward, Thomas, Rawlings, Anderson, Halleck, and others, who, surviving the war, have since gone to their long rest in the quiet days of peace. It is this that gives the death of Meade peculiar interest, and it is not surprising that a genuine sense of sorrow should have been evoked by the event.

Gen. Meade was an excellent soldier, and a genial-hearted man, when fully understood by those who came in contact with him. A strict disciplinarian, he always obeyed orders himself implicitly, without question or remonstrance, and therefore expected the same blind obedience from those under his command. Yet he was never exacting, and though he seldom sought to ingratiate himself with the corps or army he commanded, still he always possessed their confidence and esteem. Quiet and studious in his habits, Gen. Meade gave no indication of that dash and impetuous action which characterized Warren or Sheridan. He always seemed to aim at solid results, and was content to gain his ends by cautious movements made on sure ground, and sketched out on some settled plan. He never left anything to chance, preferring to manœuvre his troops upon a fixed scheme. This cautious policy seldom made him a hero with the masses, for he was not the man to ride from Winchester or to send his army galloping after the enemy, however badly defeated, as Warren wished him to do at Gettysburg, after Longstreet's famous and desperate charge. The cause is found in his military education and training. Graduating high in his class at West Point, he proved to be an ardent student, and entered the artillery, being subsequently promoted to the engineer branch of the service. Thus he became accustomed to plan movements and campaigns in a methodical manner, and according to the strict rules of military science—a mode of warfare that was not always the true method in a country like ours. The career of Gen. Meade was, therefore, not a brilliant one when compared with those of other leading Generals, but it was a successful and singularly even one.

The writer had many opportunities of witnessing the conduct of Gen. Meade in the field, and saw much of him while commanding the glorious old Army of the Potomac. I served in the Fifth Corps from first to last, and as he commanded that division of the army for some time I naturally felt an interest in him in after years. We seldom saw Meade while lying in Winter camp at Falmouth, Va., and it was not until Hooker moved the army to Chancellorsville, in April, 1863, that the corps began to be familiar with the features of its commander. The Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps were sent direct to the Wilderness, as it was subsequently called, over Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and Ely's, on the Rapidan. We crossed early one morning, and the three corps lay massed in the open fields to wait until the pontoon train could come up. For nearly a mile the troops rested in close column, when Meade appeared at the ford, riding rapidly to the front; the men rose to their feet, and cheered their General until the sound made the hearts of all beat tumultuously. Gen. Meade stood almost erect in his stirrups, and removing his forage cap, passed through the troops bareheaded in response to the greeting. Scarcely checking the speed of his horse, Meade continued to press forward, giving no outward sign of pleasure at the reception, though he afterward said that the memory of that day would never be forgotten by him. The scene recalled to the writer's mind similar ones when McClellan commanded the army, and the contrast between the two Generals was a marked one. Meade saluted his enthusiastic troops proudly, yet courteously, while McClellan always dropped his dignity for the moment, and won the hearts of his men by a good-humored wave of his cap, and a pleasant smile on his face. McClellan was always a favorite, because he made friends of his troops, while Meade held their esteem by a calm bearing under all and any circumstances.

The night our corps crossed the Rapidan, we had to ford the cold and swollen stream, as the canvas pontoons sent with us on our rapid march were too light for safe use, and as my regiment began to plunge into the stream, I noticed Meade calmly sitting on his horse, in front of his staff, watching the progress of the movement. Standing near him while my company moved forward, the General spoke to me and asked if I knew whether the water was cold, he, no doubt, noticing that my trousers were wet. I replied in the affirmative, and remarked that the men would suffer, unless fences were plenty on the other side of the river for fires. "Hang it, Sir, don't you know this is a secret movement? We must have no big fires though," he added, after a second's reflection, "I don't see how we are to avoid them." He was right, for, though orders were given to make the fires low, it proved impossible to keep the men shivering in their saturated uniforms, when such abundant material for fuel was present. The consequence was that we all slept in the open air amidst enormous fires, and rose in the early morning ready and eager for any movement. During those three succeeding days and nights known in history as the battle of Chancellorsville, Meade was visible to his entire corps, so solicitous was he for the comfort and safety of the command. To us fell the duty of holding the rear and covering the retreat of the army across the pontoon bridges at United States Ford. It had rained all of the night before, and when we formed in line of battle on the hills above the ford, scarcely one musket in ten was fit for action. As the men stood there, busily snapping spare caps to dry the nipples of their pieces, Meade went riding slowly down the line. Finding a harmless cap fusilade going on, he stopped suddenly near our regiment, and angrily asked, "What the devil are you doing?"

An irrepressible scamp in my company responded, much to my chagrin, and informed the General that they were trying to see how many dry caps it took to make wet gunpowder go off. "Why don't you draw your bullets and reload them?" remarked the General. "So we will when we get more wormers," audaciously replied the man, thus cracking an old joke about the scarcity of those necessary articles. "Never mind, my men," exclaimed the General as he rode off. "If the rebs come up before you are ready, stand firm and give them the bayonet." He could not have given us advice more in accord with our feelings at that moment, and the anecdote made many friends for "four-eyed George," as the boys were even then beginning to call him, in allusion to his spectacles.

The Gettysburg campaign commenced, and we went to Aldie Gap. There Meade made a thorough inspection of the corps, and again earned the love of his men by the care and thoughtfulness he displayed. This preparation led to the Fifth being called the marching corps, for from Aldie we made some extraordinary marches. At Frederick City the Fifth lost Meade, as he succeeded Hooker, and the feeling among the men was one of regret, though we gained another old Fifth Corps man—Sykes—as our commander. All through the subsequent movements we saw more of Meade than any other corps, he naturally seeming to fall in with us as we moved.

Two days before the first day's fight at Gettysburg my brigade moved into a meadow to rest, the remainder of the corps having gone to the right of the road. It was a dreary and uncomfortable morning, for the rain was still falling and the high grass was drenched. As we lay there, wet and shivering with cold, Gen. Meade and his staff halted in the field quite near, the General quickly dismounting from his horse to stretch his legs. As he paced to and fro, in a nervous way peculiar to him, I could see that he felt the weight of the responsibility thrown upon him, and scarcely envied him. His staff stood aloof from their leader, conversing among themselves, so that the General was left alone with his thoughts. So rapidly did he walk that a little path was quickly trodden by his feet in the clover, and he would stop suddenly now and then, as if an idea or suggestion crossed his mind. I had a canteen of cold coffee with me, and took a cupfull to moisten the cracker I was munching, when the General noticed it, and asked if I could spare him some. Gladly consenting, I ventured to ask if the engagement we were all expecting would be likely to occur soon. Gen. Meade smiled as he looked at me over his wet glasses, and replied, "I really cannot tell, Lieutenant, but we are getting near it. How do your men feel? Do they appear anxious?" I told him the men were so tired with long marches that a fight would be a relief. "Then," said the General, "they'll not have long to wait, but it will be a desperate struggle." Just then a courier rode up with dispatches, which the General read with nervous haste, and at once mounted and rode off, with a slight nod to me as he did so.

Three days after we were on the battle-field, and were suddenly hurried up to support Sickles and his Third Corps. In the struggle that ensued my brigade was sent scrambling up the Round Top, and, after taking the heights, helped to place Hazlitt's battery in position. The next day Longstreet made his charge, and, as the Round Top overlooked the entire left and centre of our lines, it was soon crowded with General officers, while the Signal Corps began waving their flags to and fro so regularly that we soon learned the numbers, though the messages were, of course, unintelligible. The group of officers who sat there among the bowlders that formed the apex of the Round Top was a striking one. Meade, with his spectacles concealing his calm gray eyes, took long surveys of the plain below through his field-glass, turning now and then to his Chief of Staff, Warren, to ask a question. Warren was apparently as nervous and full of fire as when he led the Duryee Zouaves across the wheat-field at Gaines' Farm, against a rebel battery. He seemed to be anxious to send our corps against a large force of the enemy which was being massed to our left, as if to try and turn our position, but Meade would not consent. Sedgwick had just come up with the Sixth Corps, and occupied the reserve position. Sedgwick's massive frame and heavy jaws contrasted strangely, as he stood leaning on his sabre, with the neatly dressed and lithe figure of Pleasonton, who sat on a rock near by, intently slashing his boots with a riding-whip. Butterfield was also present, and conversed with Crawford, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, Meade's old command, whom he had led the day before in a brilliant charge. Warren crossed over to Crawford and complimented him on the achievement, adding, however, in his dry, caustic manner, that if the Pennsylvania troops did not fight on their own soil they never would. A sudden movement of the enemy on his centre just then drew our attention, and the group of Generals all scrambled up a high wall to get a better view. The sight of their bright shoulder-straps set the rebel sharpshooters in the glen below hard at work, and before our Colonel—Garrard—could persuade them to come down a bullet passed under Warren's arm and Meade's shoulder, both having a narrow escape. They all came down again, laughing, and soon separated. The confidence felt by the army in Meade was strikingly evinced when his order was read to the troops on the field of Gettysburg. McClellan always adopted the Napoleonic tone in his bulletins, while Meade, on that occasion, simply told his army that the fight would be the soldiers' battle, that he relied upon their patriotism, valor, and obedience for the means of driving the invader back. The simple language of the order, its soldierly brevity, and unstudied modesty, gave the rank and file renewed courage, and it was curious to see the stern lines in the men's faces deepen as they listened to the appeal of their General. The listener's air of fatigue was suddenly shaken off, and the men unconsciously straightened themselves and grasped their muskets as though each felt a share of the responsibility resting upon the entire army. And nobly did they respond to the call, for the battle was won, and the tide of fortune in the war turned never to be retraced.

I next saw Meade at Falling Waters, being in command of a part of our picket-line. He had come up to learn the situation, and as we had just captured one of those reliable contrabands who were always turning up, he began questioning the negro as to the movements of the enemy, learning to his dismay that a part of Lee's army had already crossed the Potomac, a fact that set the whole army in motion, and gave my men considerable hard and dangerous work in advancing. After getting back to the Virginia Valley our corps lay under and over the hills above Warrenton, so that we did see our Commanding General until the movement on Culpeper was made, when he rode along our moving column, apparently much pleased at the reception he got from his old and favorite corps. It was then I saw the General laugh for the first time. One of our men, always a noisy and wild fellow, suddenly shouted out, "It's all right, boys, for four-eyed George has got two pair of spectacles on!" The sally made all the men cheer, and as Meade put spurs to his horse he turned round and laughed good-humoredly, as though he enjoyed the joke as well as we did. At Mine Run our corps was massed in a piece of woods on the extreme right, preparatory to a charge across the Run. The weather was bitterly cold, and as our position was a secret one, we were not allowed to build fires. The General came up during the afternoon and asked several of the men if they were not too cold to charge. "Oh, no," responded one. "Anything for a change, General; just try us and see." "Ah, my man," said he, "I know you would try it, but I cannot send you on such an errand as that, such weather as this." The reply was a cheer, and the General was compelled to gallop off for fear it would run through the entire corps and so reveal our exposed position to the enemy.

While the army lay in siege-works before Petersburg, Gen. Meade was fond of riding along the lines, attended only by a single orderly, and he was always trying to find out how the men were lodged and fed. He was continually examining the roads, and if we saw him riding over a bad bit of corduroy, it was certain to be mended in a day or two.

I met Gen. Meade in the Summer of 1866, when he was in command of our frontier during the Fenian raid, and it was amusing to see hundreds of that motley army crowd round him at Malone, Potsdam or St. Albans, and loudly claim acquaintance with one who had commanded them in the war. The General was sometimes annoyed by these demonstrations, for he had found out in some way that the country people imagined him to be Sweeney, the leader of the Fenian Army, but it usually ended in a quiet laugh when he reflected on the absurdity of the situation. The last time I saw the General was at Cape May in 1870, when the New-York Seventh Regiment visited that place. He greeted all who knew him in a cordial manner, and made a very pleasant and charming speech at the ball supper-table of the Stockton House, where he spoke feelingly of the National Guard as a school for American soldiers. Now that he is no more, there are many hearts who feel sad at his death, for he was every inch a soldier and a patriot. His fame will live long after him, and his name takes rank among those of heroes of the Republic, who stood up nobly in her hour of danger and trouble. G. F. W.

The Mississippi River Disaster—Total Loss of a Steam-ship.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Dispatches received at a late hour last night state that the steamer Katie, which was sunk at Helena, yesterday morning, had broken in two, and would prove a total loss. It seems that while the freight was being removed, she broke in two amidships. The vessel originally cost nearly $200,000. She was partially owned by her commander, Capt. Cannon, and was insured for $60,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices. She had 275 bales of cotton, 350 boxes of cheese, and 80 barrels of whisky, and insured under open policies in favor of the consignees.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Death of James Reid, Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Elections of August not to be Contested.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 9.—Rev. James Reid, elected Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Republican ticket in August last, died suddenly on yesterday, in Greensboro. Mr. Reid lived in Franklin County, and while on his way to this city on Wednesday last was taken very ill. He recovered sufficiently to be out on Thursday morning, and left yesterday for Greensboro, where he relapsed, and died at 5 o'clock. Mr. Reid was one of the eldest ministers of the North Carolina Methodist Conference, his whole life having been spent in the cause of religion. He is the father of Rev. Numa F. Reid, Presiding Elder of the Greensboro District, the ablest Methodist minister in the State.

The State officers, elected in August last, assume their functions on the 1st day of January next. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Reid will be filled by appointment of Gov. Caldwell. The Democrats have abandoned all idea of contesting the election of Gov. Caldwell and other State officers elected in August last. The newly-elected Legislature assembles in this city on the 18th. Grant's majority in this State will reach 25,000.

LOUISIANA.

Ballot Frauds Practiced by Warmoth—Grant's Majority Thus Far.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The unparalleled frauds and outrages, in ten parishes of this State, committed by Warmoth's Kuklux Supervisors, to defeat the Republican ticket, are now under investigation by the United States authorities. A large number of warrants for the arrest of parties charged with these offenses have been issued by Commissioner Shannon. Counterfeit Republican tickets have been printed in this city, since the election, for stuffing the city ballot-boxes during the canvass. The vote of the city has not yet been counted, and is not expected under a week. The vote of the State, as admitted by the Fusionists, thus far, except eight parishes, gives a majority to Grant of 5,007, and they propose to give the Electoral vote to Grant and cheat Kellogg, and the balance of the Republicans running with him, who were honestly elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican Majority at Least One Hundred and Thirty Thousand.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Returns from nearly all the counties in the State have been received, and indicate a majority of 133,000. Additional reports will not decrease these figures.

ILLINOIS.

Latest Statement of the Result—Grant's Majority 10,000 Over the Gubernatorial Vote.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The returns from all the counties of Illinois, official and reported, give Grant a majority of 55,954. Oglesby, for Governor, and Beveridge, for Lieutenant-Governor, run about 10,000 behind Grant. The rest of the Republican State ticket is elected by the same majority as for President.

A special dispatch from Springfield says that the Republicans will have thirty-seven majority on the joint ballot in the Legislature.

MISSOURI.

Returns from Ninety-one Counties—Congressmen Probably Elected.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The official and reported returns from ninety-one counties of this State give Greeley 59,194, Grant, 36,887; Greeley's majority, 22,07. The State Senate will probably have 10 Democratic majority, and the House 46 Democratic majority. The Congressional delegation will probably stand as follows: First—Stannard, Republican. Second—Wells, Democrat. Third—Stone, Democrat. Fourth—Hatcher; in this district there was no opposition. Fifth—Slay, Republican. Seventh—Crittenden, Democrat. Eighth—Comings, Democrat. Ninth—Parker, Republican. Tenth—Hyde, Republican. Eleventh—Clark, Democrat. Twelfth—Glover, Democrat. Thirteenth—Buckner, Democrat. Sixty-nine counties give Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, 48,755; and Henderson, Republican, 35,551.

TENNESSEE.

The State Carried by Greeley by a Small Majority.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Further election returns this morning make it certain that Brown, Democrat, is re-elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Greeley's majority will be about 8,000. Whitthorne, Democrat, for Congress, is re-elected in the Sixth District, instead of Gibbs, Republican. The Republicans and Independents have a majority in the Legislature.

TEXAS.

The State Probably Gone Democratic—Houston for Capital.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 8.—The election closed at 5 o'clock P. M. today. The returns from the interior are incomplete, but the State is largely Democratic. The Democrats have elected four out of six Congressmen. Galveston elects its Democratic county ticket and Representatives. Houston is claimed by both parties, instead of Austin, for the permanent location of the State capital, but the result is doubtful.

UTAH.

Termination of the Emma Mining Suit—The Republican Victory to be Celebrated—Peaceful Relations Between Mormons and Gentiles.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 9.—The great trespass suit of the Emma Mining Company against the Illinois Tunnel Company was decided today by a jury in favor of the plaintiff, who obtained nominal damages in the sum of $5,000. This decision practically settles the whole question of the title, although it has been understood for some days past that the Emma Company have bought out the Tunnel interest. The issue of the trial involved $1,000,000.

There will be a mass-meeting here next Tuesday night in celebration of the re-election of Grant. The rumors set afloat in the Eastern States to the effect that trouble between the Mormons and Gentiles and bloodshed was apprehended, is utterly unfounded. The relations of the two sects were never more peaceful than at present.

Extensive preparations are making by the Union Pacific Railroad to prevent snow blockades this Winter.

VERMONT.

Grant's Majority in all but Seven Towns.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 9.—Returns of the Presidential vote in all but seven towns give Grant 40,344, Greeley 10,706, and O'Conor 682. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 43,680, and Seymour 11,876.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Local Issues Formed in Nevada and California by the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—There has been no attempt thus far to make tables of the election returns of this State. The majorities in Nevada and Oregon remain within a few figures of the first estimates. The result of the election in this State, and in Nevada, is very significant. Coughlan, the candidate of the railroad monopoly for Congress, who is defeated by Luttrell, ran 3,696 behind his ticket. Page, another railroad candidate, who is elected, ran behind Grant over 4,000. The Central Pacific Railroad interest named both of these candidates. In this city the railroad question was taken entirely out of politics.

In Nevada, Kendall, for Congress, who has a good record against the railroad monopoly, although a Democrat, is elected, while the State gives 2,000 majority for Grant, and J. P. Jones, who is opposed to the railroad monopoly, secures the United States Senatorship.

Recapture of Escaped Criminals—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Chief of Police Crowley and Sheriff Adams, with a posse of twenty men, to-night recaptured the fugitive Brotherton forgers and Riley in this city. They had been concealed since their escape in the block adjoining the jail. Being hotly pressed they left their hiding place and took a hack, but were intercepted in the outskirts of the city. They were well armed, but made no resistance, and are now once more securely lodged in jail.

The mining stock market is weak and irregular. The quotations of leading stocks are as follows: Gould & Curry, $200; Savage, $95; Hale & Norcross, $85; Ophir, $59 50; Crown Point, $128; Chollar, $68 50, Raymond & Ely, $131; Yellow Jacket, $113; Overman, $80; Meadow Valley, $23 50; Belcher, $112 50.

FRANCE.

Thirty-eight Miners Killed by an Explosion of Fire-Damp—Thiers and Gambetta—Reassembling of the National Assembly.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A shocking accident occurred yesterday in a coal mine at the village of Monceaux, in the Department of Siane-et-Loire. While the miners were at work an explosion of fire-damp took place, causing the death of thirty-eight of them.

The *Bien Public*, (Ministerial organ,) in its issue this afternoon denies a report now current in Paris that an interview has taken place between President Thiers and M. Gambetta, or that there has been any agreement upon the difference between the two statesmen on constitutional questions.

The National Assembly will reassemble at Versailles on Monday, when it is expected that M. Thiers' message will be read. The Government will make no suggestions whatever in relation to the proposed Electoral law, but will leave the entire subject to the Assembly.

Fifty members of the Assembly, belonging to the party of the Right, today visited the Count de Chambord.

FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN BANKING FIRM.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Messrs. Bowles Brothers, the American bankers, have suspended payment. Their failure is attributed to delay in receiving from America a remittance on a bill cashed by them. They hope to resume and pay seventy-five per cent., but it is known that a large portion of their capital has been squandered.

It is believed that arrangements have been made with Drexel, Morgan & Co. in favor of Americans on the Continent traveling with Bowles Brothers' letters of credit.

The condition of the Japanese Government business in their hands is bad.

ENGLAND.

Celebration of Lord Mayor's Day, and the Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The civic parade incident to "Lord Mayor's Day," is now in progress.

The popular display attracted thousands of spectators to its line of march from the "City" to Westminster. The procession went west through The Poultry, Cheapside, round the eastern and southern sides of St. Paul's Cathedral, down Ludgate Hill, along Fleet-street, through Temple Bar, and so on by way of the Strand and Charing Cross to Westminster Hall. After the ceremony at the Court of Exchequer, the return to Guild-hall was by the new route of the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, &c.

The anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales is also being celebrated with much enthusiasm. The day was ushered in with chimes of bells and firing of national salutes. All business is suspended at the Stock Exchange, and other public places, and extensive preparations are going forward for displays of fire-works, illuminations, and bonfires to-night.

SPAIN.

Emancipation in Cuba and Porto Rico to be Demanded by the Cortes—Cipher Telegraphy.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The Republican members of the Cortes propose to demand of the Government the immediate emancipation of all slaves. Their plan provides for the indemnification of slave-owners in Cuba at the rate 1,000 pesetas per head, and in Porto Rico at 1,500 pesetas.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the abolition of compulsory service in the Spanish Navy.

It is said the Government has consented to allow the transmission over the Spanish telegraph lines of cipher dispatches destined oer foreign countries.

TURKEY.

Liberty of the Constantinople Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The *Levant Herald* has been suspended for two months in consequence of the publication in its columns of satirical articles upon the deficient water supply of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—An English steamer arrived here on Wednesday last from Malta, having on board twenty slaves to be disposed of here. A very brisk slave-trade is carried on between Tripoli and Constantinople, by way of Malta.

SAXONY.

Celebration of the Golden Wedding of the King and Queen.

DRESDEN, Nov. 9.—The festivities in celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue with the greatest enthusiasm. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, who were here at the commencement of the ceremonies early in the week, but returned to Berlin, have again arrived in Dresden, to be present at the blessing of the royal couple in the Cathedral to-morrow.

MEXICO.

Proposed Suppression of Cattle Stealing—Railroad Connection With the United States.

MATANZAS, Nov. 9.—A letter has been received here from President Lerdo and the Minister of Foreign Relations, stating that the Mexican Frontier Commission will strictly investigate the complaints as to cattle stealing, and that the Mexican Government will aid that of the United States in putting an end to all disturbances. The Mexican Government contemplates fostering internal improvements so as to connect Mexico with the United States by rail, and to encourage foreign immigration.

The Horse Disease in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this city. A few stages are running on Wabash-avenue and on Madison-street, but the horses are evidently suffering from disease. Scores of ox teams are seen hauling merchandise for the express and railroad companies and for wholesale houses. The relief thus afforded to business is very great. Twenty-four deaths from the disease were reported yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 9.—About fifty cases of horse disease have appeared in this city thus far, most of them in private stables. The street-car horses have thus far escaped the epidemic, with the exception of one or two cases on the Pendleton route. The United States Express Company employ mules, having received orders not to work the horses. The weather is clear and pleasant today.

THE EPIDEMIC ELSEWHERE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease is rapidly disappearing. Most of the street-cars have resumed their regular trips. The steam road-wagon, from the Navy-yard, made its appearance on Chestnut street today, drawing a truck-load of cotton bales, and created a sensation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The horse disease is abating, and horses are again seen on the thoroughfares, though in small numbers. A few cars are running.

The Horse Disease in California.

From the San Jose (Cal.) Patriot, Nov. 1.

Dr. Putney, veterinary surgeon, informed us yesterday that on last Tuesday a horse was brought to him for examination and treatment that was suffering from the same disease that is now so prevalent in the Atlantic States among horses. Dr. Putney says that the symptoms were precisely the same as those described in the papers as marking the disease in the East.

The Dover Murder Case—Verdict Against One of the Prisoners.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The jury in the case of the Dover murder have brought in a verdict of guilty against Lugi, but do not include or mention Phillippi, his confederate. The wounded man is fast sinking. It is feared that inflammation has set in.

A Kansas Horror—A Man Kills and Mutilates His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Dr. Samuel Ashman, living in Topeka, Kansas, in a fit of drunken frenzy, on Wednesday last, shot and killed his wife, after which he mutilated her body in an insane attempt to cut her heart out. It required ten men to capture and convey the madman to jail, so desperate were his struggles.

Fatal Delirium from Small-Pox.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Wm. Newbert, living at Edwardsville, a suberb of this city, while in a fit of delirium last night, produced by small-pox, jumped from a second-story window, ran a distance of about two blocks, and fell dead.

Farms in Manitoba for the Half-Breeds.

From the Quebec Mercury, Nov. 6.

The arrangements for the allotment of lands to the half-breeds in Manitoba have been determined on after consultation between Lieut.-Gov. Archibald and Col. Dennis. The plan adopted is in conformity with that pursued in surveying the province, and will give the half-breeds snug and well-arranged farms of 140 acres each.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Seneca County gives Grant thirty-three majority, and Kernan seventy-four majority.

Perry Hasty, of Saco, Me., committed suicide at the Portland Police Station, yesterday afternoon, by swallowing a portion of his shirt.

Alonzo M. Giles, a well-known resident of North End, Mass., and Democratic candidate for State Senator, died of appoplexy yesterday.

Charles Folsom, for many years librarian at Harvard, and also at the Boston Athenæum, died on Friday, in Cambridge, at the age of seventy-seven.

The annual reunion of the members of the Boston Press took place at the Revere House last evening, and was attended by a large number of the fraternity.

Wm. H. Ray, Representative to Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois, is elected by about 1,200 majority, instead of being defeated, as reported in our issue of yesterday.

A break occurred, on Friday, in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Rogers' Lock, about one mile from Millville, Pike County, Penn. The damage will be repaired to-morrow.

Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, wife of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and one of the sorosis, has sued the Registrar of St. Louis for $10,000 for refusing to register her name as a voter.

Oliver Richardson, aged thirty-five, of the firm of Freeland, Harding & Richardson, wholesale dealers in clothing, at No. 152 Devonshire-street, Boston, while in a state of mental aberration, proceeding from illness, shot himself fatally yesterday.

An old printer named Graves, at one time foreman in the office of the Albany *Evening Journal*, was killed on Thursday night, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, at Gansevoort. It is supposed that he fell through between the cars.

The attention of the *Tribune* is called to the fact that the town of Cochecton, in Sullivan County, gave a majority of nineteen for U. S. Grant. A few years ago the *Tribune* referred to Cochecton as the banner town of benighted Democracy in the State.

The Official Vote in Essex and Hunterdon Counties, New-Jersey.

The Essex County Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the count. The following is the official vote:

Grant's majority, 1,347 over Greeley.

Ward's (Rep.) Congress majority, 5,763 over Randall, (Lib.)

Taylor, (Rep.,) State Senator, 4,532 over Reynolds, (Dem.)

Gamble, (Rep.,) Sheriff, 2,805 over Packwell, (Dem.)

Reford, (Rep.,) County Clerk, 2,713 over Westerweld, (Dem.)

Eight Republicans and one Democratic Assemblyman were elected, as follows:

First District—Wilde, (Rep.,) over Head, (Dem.,) 531.

Second District—Doremus, (Rep.,) over Williams, (Dem.,) 289.

Third District—Hill, (Dem.,) over Kitchell, (Rep.,) 79.

Fourth District—Jones, (Rep.,) over Leonard, (Dem.,) 530.

Fifth District—Armstrong, (Rep.,) over Buchanan, (Dem.,) 854.

Sixth District—Morrow, (Rep.,) over Wilde, (Dem.,) 778.

Seventh District—Macknet, (Rep.,) over Baxter, (Dem.,) 1,330.

Eighth District—Campbell, (Rep.,) over Tucker, (Dem.,) 102.

Ninth District—Baldwin, (Rep.,) over Murphy, (Dem.) 211.

In Hunterdon County, the official vote gives Greeley 674 majority, and Hamilton, (Dem.,) for Congress, 598.

Hoppock, (Rep.,) and Carpenter, (Dem.,) are elected to the Assembly.

The Great Fire at Sing Sing!

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE VICTOR!

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1872.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The "Patent Champion" Fire Proof Safe purchased of you in September last was the means of preserving my books, papers, &c., in the terrible fire which visited us yesterday, and which consumed over $200,000 worth of property. My store, in which the Safe stood, was a three-story brick building, situated in the centre of the block. It was completely surrounded by the flames, and the Safe subjected to the most intense heat (being red hot) for over twelve hours. On opening it the books, papers, and entire contents were found to be in an excellent state of preservation. Yours respectfully,

LEANDER FISHER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their valuables in HERRING'S SAFES IN THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
HERRINGS & FARREL,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., N. Y.
NO. 807 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
NO 46 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
NO. 53 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES for ladies' jewelry, silver-ware, laces, shawls, &c., made in imitation of handsome furniture.

SECOND-HAND SAFES, our own and other makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING'S NEW PATENT, for sale at low prices.—*Advertisement.*

OUR FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE.—The cheapest and best sewing-machine now manufactured for family use is probably the New Wilson. We certainly would use no other. It works with equal facility on muslin, woolen, cloth, cambric, tarletan, flannel and leather. It does not paralyze the spine, or wear out the operator in any way, neither does it demand an incessant stoppage to find out where the difficulty is. There is no difficulty. It runs smoothly and evenly, hems, fells, tucks, gathers, and binds. It does the finest and most beautiful work on cambric and linen. It also has the merit of being cheaper than any other first-class machine, as it can be purchased for $50. The feeding device is an improvement on all other machines, and a special patent of the Wilson. It does not get out of order, nor break needles, nor slip, nor pucker the cloth. So complete has the Wilson Sewing machine been made, by a skillful combination of brain and muscle, that it has left nothing to be desired. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

The Vienna Exposition.

The North Atlantic Express Company is prepared to take charge of and deliver in Vienna all articles intended for the great Exhibition of 1873, at fixed through rates per ton, or otherwise, covering all charges whatsoever from the dock in New-York up to delivery to the proper committee in Vienna. Apply, by post or otherwise, to the general office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, giving character and quantity of articles to be forwarded.—*Advertisement.*

Toothache.

We have 61,181 autograph signatures to the fact that we have drawn teeth for that number of patients with laughing gas, giving no pain, and without a single case of injury from the gas. Do not judge us by the partial failure of others. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, headquarters.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, swellings, lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment, upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient and modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.

The only pure gin sold under the name of Schnapps. All the best grocers and druggists keep it.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure and Harmless.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the Handkerchief. For sale by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD's new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

A. A.—Rich oxydised silver goods, jewelry, bronzes, &c., for holiday presents, at half the Broadway prices, at E. RICHTER'S, No. 56 South 5th-av. *Advertisement.*

Glenham Hotel,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
No. 155 5th-av.
Elegant rooms, en suite or single.

Scalp Diseases, Falling, Loss, and Untimely Gray Hair, Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Eruptions, Moth Patches, Freckles and Moles are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

In Union There is Strength—In DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL are united so many good qualities, it is powerful to allay all irritation of the throat and lungs, and to cure colds, coughs, and consumption.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

HASBROUCK—CORNWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 444 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. E. Houghton, GEORGE W. HASBROUCK to ALICE M., youngest daughter of John W. Cornwell, Esq. No cards.

PHYFE—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Sinclair, JAMES W. PHYFE, of New-York, to ANNA LAWRENCE, daughter of Joel L. G. Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island.

REES—BAXTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 7, at Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, ARTHUR F. REES to MARTHA E., eldest daughter of A. Sidney Baxter, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Friday, Nov. 8, CHARLES H., son of the late Griffin and Catharine Barker, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, William Barker, No. 187 East 78th-st., on Sunday, at 3½ P. M.

BLAKELEY.—At Winfield, Long Island, Nov. 6, 1872, THOMAS H. BLAKELEY, formerly of Harlem, N. Y., in the 69th year of his age.

☞ New-Orleans and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

LADD.—On Friday, Nov. 8, JOY H. LADD, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 10, from the residence of his son-in-law, C. V. Clark, No. 306 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

LANDSBERG.—ANNA LANDSBERG, our beloved wife and mother, Friday, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a long and severe illness, in the 52d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on the 11th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 416 3d-av., corner 29th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MERRITT.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, ANNA MERRITT, daughter of the late Michael Merritt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 212 East 35th-st., without further invitation.

MCKIM.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, at No. 40 5th-av., SUSAN ISABEL, daughter of Robert V. and Mary S. McKim, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral at 12 M. Monday morning. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers copy.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, LUCINDA, wife of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Peck, No. 259 West 20th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

NELSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, at No. 31 Grove-st., ABSALOM D. NELSON, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

POWELL.—On Friday, Nov. 8, MARY, wife of W. H. Powell, artist.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at All Souls Church Rev. Dr. Bellows', 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Tuesday next, Nov. 12, without further notice.

RYAN.—On Thursday, 7th inst., at his residence, No. 282 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, WILLIAM RYAN, U. S. N., aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his children, Joseph W. and Anna E., are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of "Our Lady of Mercy," Debevoise-st., on Sunday, at 2½ P. M.

STAFFORD.—Nov. 8, 1872, in the 27th year of her age, after a lingering illness, LIZZIE, the beloved wife of Thomas B. Stafford, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 224 West 18th-st., New-York, for interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery, today, (Sunday, Nov. 10,) at 1 o'clock precisely.

WALSH.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, JAMES W. WALSH, aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, A. Robertson Walsh, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 9½ o'clock.

WILSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Etheridge, No. 394 Grove-st., Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 9, 1872, Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, aged 52 years.

Funeral will take place at the house on Monday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rome, N. Y., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BELMONT'S PAINTINGS

Will be sold by auction, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, by the Messrs. LEAVITT, on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, and will be on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, until 12 A. M. Tuesday, 12th inst.

"No collection of the same high character and where the level of merit was so equal has ever been offered to the American public."—*New-York Herald.*

"Mr. Belmont's collection has a wide reputation among connoisseurs for its sterling excellence, its choice range of subjects, and high representative value among the masters of living schools."—*Home Journal.*

"This collection altogether forms a galaxy of art treasures of the most demonstrative character, and its dispersion will be regretted by all lovers of the beautiful."—*Evening Post.*

"It is very long since so intrinsically valuable a collection of pictures have been offered for sale."—*New-York Express.*

"The pictures are offered for sale on merit alone, and after a careful examination the most critical art collector will be satisfied that its standard of excellence is of the highest order."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall.

DO YOU NEED A GOOD DENTIST? Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., have one of the finest dental establishments in this City, and execute every branch of the art on the most favorable terms. Pure nitrous oxide gas a specialty for extracting teeth. The prostration of patients, caused by impure gas, never occurs in their establishment. Among their references are the names of ex-Chancellor Ferris, D. D., Chancellor Howard Crosby, D. D., Drs. Bulkley, L. & J. W. Ranney, C. A. Budd, J. E. Jauvrin, and others."—*Scribner's Monthly.*

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GO TO
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS.
See advertisement on sixth page.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. MILLER'S TURKISH BATH, No. 41 West 26th-st., recently enlarged and improved, large rooms, easy couches, good ventilation, thorough shampooing. Rheumatism, chills and fever, colds and chronic diseases rubbed away in these baths. The finest in America.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—YOUNG MEN and women will find THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1873, full of encouragement and useful knowledge. It is only $3 a year. Current numbers 30 cents. Numbers of past dates, as samples, free for stamp to prepay postage. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CARD.—THE PUBLISHERS OF "TO-DAY" take this method of thanking the public for the very cordial manner in which their new enterprise has been received. The sale of the first number has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations; and "TO-DAY" starts with a prestige which is an ample guarantee of success. We hope that each succeeding number of "TO-DAY" will show some improvement; and its readers are assured that nothing will be left undone to render it worthy of their favor. Respectfully, MACLEAN, STODDART & CO., Publishers, No. 733 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

"SPRAY OF MIGNONETTE," J. R. Thomas' new and beautiful ballad, 50 cents; also, Millard's "Meeting," 50 cents; Albites' "I Waited Till Twilight," 40 cents; and all Mme. Lucca's songs, with elegant portrait; also, Strauss' "Farewell to America Waltz," 75 cents, and "Kaiser Stadt Polka," 35 cents. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON; in the EVENING the Rector will preach. Afternoon sermon to children.

AT STEINWAY HALL.—REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor of Church of the Disciples, will preach at 10½ o'clock; subject—*The Necessity of a Redeemer to a Lost World.* EVENING, at 7½; subject—*Jesus, the Good Shepherd.* Sunday-school, 2½, Rutgers College, 41st-st. and 5th-av.

A FIFTH LECTURE ON "THE CAVES OF THE BIBLE," SUNDAY at 10½ by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st. Afternoon service 3½. Convenient for hotels and residents down town.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 10, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. At evening service all seats free.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESEAY EVENING at 7½.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-st., near Spring, Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. G. OAKLEY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER lectures at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY. In the evening a concert for the benefit of Mrs. J. Adams, commencing at 8 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET MISSION, THIRD door above Bleecker, in Carmine-st.—Sermon by the Chaplain at 11 A. M.; seats free. Subject—*Faith in Time as the Just Arbiter of Events, which Inspires Hope and fills us with Courage, under Some Disappointment.* Bleecker-st. and 6th-av. cars pass by the door.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SABBATH EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th-st., west of Broadway. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOPS WHIPPLE AND CLARKSON will address the friends of Indian missions at Christ Church, 5th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st.—Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. The seats are free at the afternoon services. At the 7½ P. M. service the rector will deliver his second lecture in the course on Church History.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. DAWSON. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will continue his series of discourses on the *Pilgrim's Progress* in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Special topic—*The Hill Difficulty.* MORNING service at 10½. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite the Academy of Music. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on the New Testament, and a short third service. Subject—*The Childhood of Jesus Christ.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near Broadway.—The second of the series of Sabbath evening discourses will be delivered SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 10, by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D., at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CHRIST'S PERSONAL APPEARING the Hope for the Church.—Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. D.

CHORAL SCHOOL
OF
CHRIST CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.
(Entrance on 35th-st.)
CLASS FOR BOYS.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., under charge of James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon., and H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., Organists at Christ Church, New-York.

CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN,
(BASSOS AND TENORS.)

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M., under charge of H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., and James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon., Organists at Christ Church, New-York.

ADVANCED CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN,
(BASSOS AND TENORS.)

SATURDAYS, at 8½ P. M., under charge of M. W. Whitney, of Boston.

Members of the classes who will give their services for a stated time (after training) in the choirs of Christ Church, will receive musical instruction from the most competent masters, including private lessons and public rehearsals, by application at the music-room, of Christ Church, (35th-st. entrance,) at the above hours.

Mr. Whitney will receive a limited number of scholars in singing. Address him at the church.

All persons interested in congregational singing and a higher order of church music are invited to be present every

FRIDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

at which time the music for the following Sunday will be rehearsed by both choirs.

EAST ELEVENTH-STREET U. P. CHURCH.—Communion services, SUNDAY MORNING. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. J. B. CLAPPERTON, of East Salem, N. Y.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Come and help us.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 10, the hour for Afternoon Service in Grace Church will be 3½ o'clock.

IT IS COMING!—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Nature of that Glorious Redemption which is Approaching.* Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., RESERvoir-square.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Visions of Judgment.*

MONTHLY MEETING.—PROMINENT speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, and other interesting exercises, SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. No. 283 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver a course of lectures on the above topic in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the first lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst.—*The Sun.*

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Colgate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend. All seats free. WILLIAM KEMP, Superintendent.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—A sermon to young men on *Intemperance the Curse of Social Life*, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Ushers will provide seats on the main floor.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., of Brooklyn, will lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1872, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., near 8th-av. Subject: *Rough and Tumble Experiences in California.* Organ concert at 7½; lecture at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; to be had of B. Stradley, stationer, No. 127 Nassau-st.

REV. J. G. WHITE, THE PROTESTANT lecturer, will preach in the Twenty-four street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Romanism as It Was, and as It Is*; also, at night in the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, west of 8th-av. Subject—*Signs of the Times, relative to Romanism in America.*

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½. Second discourse in the EVENING on *Great Characters of the Scriptures.* Fair of Young People's Association on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next.

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of his Diocesan work.

REV. MR. PENDLETON, PASTOR, will preach in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the Church are cordially invited to be present on this occasion.

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach, at 10½ A. M., in the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. Subject: *What is Evangelical Sanctification?* Also, at 7½ P. M., on *The Experience and Practice of Unsanctified Christians.*

REV. D. M. MACLISE, D. D., WILL preach in the United Presbyterian Mission, in the East Side Association Building, north-east corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., on SABBATH EVENING, 10th, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9½ A. M.; Sunday-school concert of prayer at 3 P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. GEO. TAYLOR WILL PREACH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Willett-street M. E. Church, near Grand-st. Subject for Evening—"*Harmony of Revealed Religion with Human Consciousness.*"

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach to children in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school teachers and children specially invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE WILL PREACH for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, corner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS having accepted the call from this society to become their Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, Nov. 10. MORNING and EVENING. Notice of installation hereafter.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 7, 9, and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Bishop E. G. ANDREWS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., will preach in the EVENING.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Young Men's Universalist Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S,) corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st., commencing at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. S. J. STEWART, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Trustees attend to welcome and seat strangers.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Waverley-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING to young men. Seats all free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—MORNING service, 10½; Rev. W. A. HOLBROOK will preach. EVENING service, 3½, Rev. G. F. WOODRUFF will preach.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a choice selection of the latest
Parisian Garments,
Cloaks, Suits,
Promenade, Carriage and Evening Costumes,
Seal-Skin Cloaks,
Fur Sets and Trimming Furs.
Also, a fine assortment of
Thread Lace Pointes,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c.

Gent's Furnishing Dep't.

We are now prepared to offer inducements in this Department, having increased facilities for manufacturing on the premises.
All the leading styles in Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Neck Wear.
Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, Ready-Made Shirts,
and to order in all styles at short notice.

Fall and Winter Hosiery and Under-garments.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

Counterpanes,
Quilts, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT
LOW PRICES.

INITIAL HDKFS.,

Embroidered Sets, Swiss and Cambric Insertings, Edgings, &c., &c.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering a large assortment of
5-Frame English Body Brussels,
At $1 75 and $1 85 Per Yard,
In desirable styles.
Royal Wilton,
At $2 50 and $2 75 Per Yard,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
ALSO,
Aubusson, Axminster and Persian Carpets,
IN ONE PIECE, TO SUIT ROOMS OF ALL SIZES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILKS, TERRIES, ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, CACHEMIRES, PLAIN AND FIGURED WORSTED TERRIES, TAPESTRY, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
French, Swiss, Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, New Designs.
ALSO,
Bedding of all Descriptions, Window Shades, Cornices, Hollands, &c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.,
Have now opened their Fall importations of
RICH PARIS GARMENTS,
In Velvet, Cloth, Silk, and Fur Cloaks.
Embroidered Camel's Hair and Cashmere Polonaise, Camel's Hair Cloth, English Navy Blue Water proof Cloths, and other new Cloakings.
FUR TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Morning Wrappers, Misses' Cloaks and Suits; French Lingerie of every description, very cheap and beautifully made.
The best French Corsets and Boudier's Kid Gloves.
BONNET AND BELLON'S BEST
BLACK SILKS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 11,
One case PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,
From $75 to $100,
To which they invite special attention.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

AT
MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
Excellent Black Taffeta and Gros Grain Dress Silk, $1, $1 25, and $1 38.
20 pieces 24-inch Black Dress Silk, very fine goods, $1 75. This is a real bargain.
150 pieces, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3; all fine Lyons manufacture, and now offered under importers' prices.
A large lot of Taffeta and Gros d'Afrique Silks, in fine plain colors, $2, worth $3.
Some handsome heavy Striped Silks, $1 yard, best goods, not the light goods usually offered.
1,500 pieces Plain, Striped and Fancy-mixed Dress Goods, in neat patterns, 25c., 30c., 35c.
500 pieces Poplins and Empress Cloths, 50c.
Fine Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 35c., 50c.
Best all-wool Serges, cloth co ors, 80c.
Fine Satines, cloth colors, 63c. and 75c.
Ladies' Cloth Sacques nicely trimmed and braided, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11 and $12.
Very fine Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Talmas, in different styles and trimming, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Finest CLOTH SACQUES and TALMAS imported, richly trimmed, in variety of styles, $20, $25, $28, $30 and $35.
Ladies' stylish House Sacques, $3, $4, $5.
Handsome Ottoman Striped Shawls, $2 75, $3, $4, $5.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
Every make ladies', children's and gents' Under-garments.
Jouvin's and other popular makes Kid Gloves.
Ladies' fine Kid Gloves, 37c., 50c., 75c.
A lot of gents' fine Kid Gloves, 50c., worth $1 25.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING AND CORSETS.
300 dozen ladies' fine French wove Corsets, silk finish, embroidered tops, $1 25, worth $2 25.
Hoop-skirts and Panniers, latest shapes, 50c.
Chemises and Drawers, fine muslin, 75c. to $1.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Flannels and Blankets, Shirting and Sheeting Muslin, by piece or yard, at wholesale rates.
Heavy 10-4 Blankets, $3 50, $4, $4 50 and $5.
2 bales Russia Crash, 12½c., best goods.
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS, PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS AND FRINGES,
in all the latest novelties.
Fur Trimmings, Fancy Fringes and Silk Ornaments.
Fine French Flowers, Ostrich Tips and Plumes.
Real Ostrich Tips, in new shades, 25c.
Latest styles Felt and Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, GUIPURE AND YAK LACE.
LACE VAILS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
Wide Guipure Laces, 25c., 38c., 44c. and 50c.
Small Wares, Perfumery and Soap, lowest prices.
JUST RECEIVED,
Great bargains in Worsted Embroideries,
Embroidered Pin-cushions, Ottomans, Chair-backs and Slippers, at half usual prices.
RICHARD MEARES,
6th-av. and 19th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—Personally buying and selling my own shawls I will continue to undersell more expensive establishments.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

No. 367 Sixth-avenue. | Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-st. | No. 110 West 23d-street.

are now prepared to offer an immense Stock of new Goods in all their Departments, which, in consequence of the depressed state of the market, we are in a position to offer at very attractive prices.

RIBBONS, VELVETS,
FLOWERS, PLUSHES,
FEATHERS, SATINS,
HATS, SILKS,
FRAMES, VELVETEENS,
JET ORNAMENTS,
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
TRIMMINGS, GUIPURE LACES,
ORNAMENTS, YAK LACES,
FRINGES, THREAD LACES,
LOOPS, SPANISH LACES,
BUTTONS, NETS AND VEILS.

Ladies' and Children's Merino Under-wear, in all qualities, sizes, and shapes, from the lowest to finest English makes, imported at very low prices.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,

of Empress Cloths, Cashmere, Plaids, Delains and Satin, large assortment, from $4 85 up.
Ladies' and Children's Under-garments in muslin, linen, and cambric.
Infants' complete Outfits at twenty per cent. reduction from former prices.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

We are now offering a splendid assortment of ladies' and children's French Cloth Gloves, in two and three buttons.
Children's scarlet and blue Cloth Gloves, in all sizes and styles.
Children's and misses' Leggings, of worsted and velveteen, in all colors and qualities.
Mittens, Pantalettes, &c., &c.
Ladies' Balbriggan, merino, fleeced, and English Hosiery, at great bargains.
Children's merino fancy-striped plain cashmere and English cotton Hose, very choice stock.

We desire to call especial attention to our large variety of hand-made Lace Goods in Capes, Sleeves, Pelerines, Barbs, Handkerchiefs, Bows, in both real and imitation Laces, which upon inspection will be found equal, if not superior in styles and work to any house in the City, at fully twenty per cent. less than other stores. Real bargains this week in ladies' hemstitched and hemmed Handkerchiefs, at $2, $2 40, $3 dozen, upward worth fully twenty per cent. more.

STERN BROS.

Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-st.
No. 110 West 23d-st. No. 367 Sixth-av.

Johnson, Burns & Co

IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC
GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN
Millinery Goods,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 11.

The season being now far advanced for their wholesale trade, they have removed the greater portion of their large Stock from their wholesale house, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, to their retail house, in Union-square, in order to close out the balance of their FALL and WINTER IMPORTATIONS, and make room for their Spring Goods, which are now being purchased by Mr. JOHNSON in the FRENCH, ENGLISH, and GERMAN MARKETS, and will continue to offer the following goods at a further reduction on former prices:

ROUND HATS.

150 dozen of Drab, White, Black, and Brown Felt Hats, reduced from $1 25 to 75c.
200 dozen, reduced from $1 38 to $1.
230 dozen Extra Fine Goods, all new shapes, reduced from $1 75 to $1 38.
SILK VELVET ROUND HATS in great variety, at $2 75 and $3.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

ROUND HATS, $15, reduced to $12.
ROUND HATS, $16 50, reduced to $13 50.
ROUND HATS, $20, reduced to $15.
ROUND HATS, $22, reduced to $18.
ROUND HATS, $25, reduced to $20.

BONNETS......$35, reduced to $25.
BONNETS......$30, reduced to $22.
BONNETS......$25, reduced to $20.
BONNETS......$22 50, reduced to $18.
BONNETS......$20, reduced to $15.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Felt, St. James' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, $1 38 and upward.

RIBBONS,

Our own importations in all the new shades.
No. 12, colored gros grain, all silk, 45c.
No. 16, colored gros grain, all silk, 50c.
25 cartoons 7-inch, all silk, sash ribbon, 95c., worth $1 25.
33 cartoons 7-inch, gros grain, sash ribbon, all colors, $1 25, worth $1 75.
6 and 7-inch Roman gros grain, at $1 25 and $1 50, worth $1 50 and $2.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

FEATHERS, JET ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS.
at a reduction of 33 per cent.
JOHNSON, BURNS, & CO.,
34 AND 36 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.

Johnson, Burns & Co

IMPORTERS.

Having purchased an importer's stock of English Merino Under-wear at a large discount, we will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 11, and during the week, the following goods at 25 per cent. less than the cost of importation:
Seventy-five dozen Ladies' Lowneck English Merino Vests, at 75c., 85c. and $1.
Ninety dozen Ladies' High-neck, Short Sleeves, 85c., $1 and $1 10.
One hundred and twenty-five dozen Ladies' High-neck, Long Sleeves, 90c., $1, and $1 12.
One hundred dozen English Merino Drawers, $1 and $1 25.
Fifty-five dozen Misses' Merino Vests, Low-neck 50c., 60c., and 75c.
Seventy-five dozen Misses' Merino Vests, High-neck, Long Sleeves, 65c., 70c., and 75c.
One hundred and fifteen dozen Boys' Heavy English Merino Vests, 75c., 80c., 85c., and $1.
Ninety-five dozen Boys' Heavy English Merino Pants, 75c., 85c., and 95c.
Eighty-five dozen Misses' Merino Pantlettes and Drawers, 80c., 85c., and 90c.
One hundred and fifty dozen Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Fifty dozen Men's English Merino Half Hose, at 50c.
Thirty dozen Ladies' English Merino Half Hose, at 75c.
Twenty-five dozen Children's Union Dresses, Shirts and Drawers attached, at $1 50 and $1 65.
GLOVES.
300 dozen Ladies' Italian Kid Gloves, 2-buttons, at $1 and $1 25.
Courvoissier's 2-buttoned Kid Gloves, at $2 per pair.
A large assortment of Cloth and Fleecy-lined Gloves, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, all qualities and sizes, at very low prices.
UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $4 25, $4 75, and $5 50.
Gents' Silk Umbrellas, $6, $6 75, and $7 50.
10 dozen Alpaca Umbrellas, 26-inch, at $2 25, great bargains.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.

DRY GOODS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, WHICH HAVE ALL BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED WITH A VIEW TO STYLE AND CHOICE DESIGNS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS, AND BOAS,
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, FROM $20 TO $30.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, AT LOW PRICES.
TRIMMING FURS CUT ANY WIDTH, IN ALASKA SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEAL-SKIN, MINK, ASTRAKHAN, SWANSDOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS, AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 11,
in their
POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
A large assortment of
FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES, IN RESEDA, OLIVE GREEN,
and all the new Colors, at much below Importers' prices.
ALL-WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, SATEENS, DRAP D'ETE, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, &c., &c.,
CASSIMERE, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL FOR WALKING SUITS.
SICILIAN CASHMERE IN PLAIN COLORS AND STRIPES, TO MATCH.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SCOTCH PLAIDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 11,
IN THEIR
SILK DEPARTMENT,
A FULL LINE OF PLAIN SILKS IN DELICATE TINTS, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 25.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEUTRAL SHADES, $2 25, $3, $3 50 UPWARD.
RICH GROS GRAINS IN NEW SHADES, FOR EVENING WEAR, $2 25 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.
JUST RECEIVED,
100 PIECES OF BLACK SILKS, SATIN FINISH, IN THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF GOURD, GUINET AND BONNET, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 12,
WILL HAVE THEIR OPENING OF BRIDAL OUTFITS
AND
EVENING DRESSES.
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
THE STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE
LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT IN AMERICA
IS THE
GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
OF
R. H. MACY & CO.

It is our HIGHEST PRIDE to sell our goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MACY.	The latest novelties from	GRAND
MACY.	London, Paris, Berlin,	CENTRAL.
MACY.	Vienna, and other European	GRAND
MACY.	Markets.	CENTRAL.
MACY.	All of our own	GRAND
MACY.	importation.	CENTRAL.
MACY.		GRAND

BRONZES.
A complete new stock of BRONZES from the best Artists in Europe.
Also, a full assortment of French Composition Bronzes At very low prices.
OPERA-FANS
and
OPERA-GLASSES
In every style and quality.

FURS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF FURS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, FURS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

MILLINERY.

MACY.	Our Millinery Department	GRAND
MACY.	is complete with all the	CENTRAL.
	new and desirable shades	
MACY.	and qualities of	GRAND
MACY.	FLOWERS, FEATHERS,	CENTRAL.
	VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS,	
MACY.	HATS, FRAMES, &c.	GRAND
MACY.	THE G. F. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.	CENTRAL.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.
A full line of Worsted Patterns and Embroideries.
An elegant assortment of Vienna Goods, in Russia Leather, comprising Pocket-books, Porte-monnaies, Toilet Articles, Bags, Reticules and every conceivable article in Russia Leather.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

and CHROMOS sold from 20 to 60 per cent. less than publishers' prices.

MACY.	A DISCOUNT	GRAND
MACY.	will be made to those buying to sell again.	CENTRAL.
MACY.	R. H. MACY & CO.,	GRAND
MACY.	Grand Central Star Establishment, 14th-st. and 6th-av.	CENTRAL.

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,
No. 123 BOWERY, near Grand-st.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the entire stock will be sold at unprecedented bargains:
50 pieces INGRAINS at 50 cents per yard.
50 pieces INGRAINS at 65 cents per yard.
Super and Extra Superfine, 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
A large stock English TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25 per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS from 40 cents per yard upward.
All goods guaranteed as represented.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
FOUNTAIN'S CHINESE STORE,
FOUNTAIN'S JAPANESE STORE,
Corner of BROADWAY and 18TH-ST., upstairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILLARD'S
CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
Special attention called to the Vanilla, Double Vanilla, and Par Excellence. Warranted superior to the best European productions.
Wholesale & Retail—619 & 621 Broadway
Ten per cent. discount on original packages of twelve pounds.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.

On MONDAY, Nov. 11, and during the week, we will offer full lines of new DRESS GOODS in the following grades:
IRISH POPLINS, best grades, in all the new shades at $1 75, $2, and $2 25.
CASHMERE SICILIENNES, embroidered, from $2 upward.
CASHMERE SICILIENNES, double widths, in all the new shades. A superb fabric.
IRISH POPLINS, double faced and corded, from $2 upward.
FRENCH POPLINS and EPINGLINES from $1 upward.

6-4 Serge Plaids, in various colors, yard and a half wide at $1 25.

¾ SERGE PLAIDS at 55c.
CREPE POPLIN PLAIDS from 70c.
Silk and Wool LYONS POPLINS at $1 25.
All Wool SILK STRIPED POPLINS, reduced from $1 50 to 75c. Also from $1 25 to 60c.
MOHAIRS, Silk Stripes, reduced from $1 15 to 50c.
BROCADED POPLINS, reduced from $2 to $1. Also from $1 25 to 75c.
COUNTESS MOHAIRS, Striped, reduced from $1 25 to 75c.
Silk all Wool VELOURS from 90c. to $1 25.
ALPACAS, best makes, from 31c. to 50c.
TYCOON REPS, Figured EMPRESS CLOTHS, and STRIPED CASHMERES from 25c.
ALSO,
In all the latest and MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES and TINTS will be found full and complete lines of MERINOES, CASHMERES, Drap d'Ete, VELOURS, SATINES, SERGES, DIAGONALS, Brocaded Camel's Hair Cloths, and other dress goods of every grade and quality.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE
OPENING EXHIBITION
AT
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

OUR NEW BUILDINGS THRONGED.
Everybody pleased with the Beauty and Comfort of our establishment, and the bargains in all departments fully appreciated.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 11.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN EVERY LINE.
Bargains in Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, Velvets, Trimmed and Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Special bargains in Ladies' Muslin and Merino Under-wear, Hosiery, Corsets, &c.
500 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves, at 66c., worth $1.
Gents' heavy Shirts and Drawers at 50c., worth 95c.
Gents' extra fine Merino Shirts and Drawers at 75c., 80c., and $1, worth fully 40 per cent. more.
All our Merino Under-wear was bought during the Summer months at a great sacrifice, and we now offer our patrons the benefit of the purchase.
Real Guipure Laces, Thread Laces, Yak Laces, &c., of our own importation at less than wholesale prices.
Best quality real Guipure Lace, full 2 inches wide, at 60c., 62c. and 65c. per yard, worth 85c.
Best quality, full 2¼ inches wide, at from 75c. to 85c., worth $1.
Best quality, full 3 inches wide, at $1, worth $1 40, and all other widths in proportion.
Special inducements in Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Fringes, &c.
Silk Loops from 8c. pair upward.
Best Black Silk Crochet Buttons, 20c. dozen.
DRESS-MAKERS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS AND SUITS
At less than ever before offered.
In this Department we offer especial inducements.
Over 1,000 Shawls at Auction Prices.
200 Misses' reversible Shawls, at $1 15, worth $2.
200 Ladies' Striped Shawls at $2 50, worth $3 50.
Heavy Double Gray Blanket Shawls at $2 75, worth $4 50.
Elegant reversible Ottoman Shawls at $3 50, $4, $5, and upward, all guaranteed fully forty per cent. less than regular prices.
Rich Broche and Paisley Shawls at bargains.
Call and examine.
Our Goods shown with pleasure.
No one urged to buy.
Fine Furs of every description.
AT
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Nos. 287 and 289 8th-av., near 24th-st.
N. B.—In our Trimmed Bonnet Department we are offering extraordinary bargains, as, owing to the delay in completing our new building, our stock has accumulated to over 1,000 Trimmed Hats, and to reduce this stock we will offer them at a sacrifice.
EHRICH'S,
Nos. 287 and 289 8th-av.

AT
C. W. FRENCH'S,
NO. 569 BROADWAY.
Just received, all new and elegant styles of Paris and GENEVA JEWELRY, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Also, FINE UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, UNDERCLOTHING, &c. direct from London.
C. W. FRENCH,
IMPORTER OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND FINE FRENCH JEWELRY,
No. 569 Broadway, Prince-street corner.

AT
WELSH & AMERMAN'S,
THIS WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.
300 Bed Comfortables, made of white cotton, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
200 Gray Blankets, $1, $1 50.
Large lots of White Blankets cheap. Hotel-keepers and housekeepers will do well to look at these goods. They are very cheap.
Prints, 6c., 7c., 9c.
Large lot of Canton Flannels, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Large lot of Wool Flannels from auction.
Come and see our 12½c. Sheetings.
GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
25c. Dress Goods marked down to 15c.; 39c. Dress Goods marked down to 25c.; 50c. Dress Goods marked down to 37½c. Black Alpacas, 25c.
Wool Satteens, all new shades, sold last week at 75c., marked at 50.
Skirts, Shirts and Drawers, Table Linen, &c.
Empress Cloths, all wool, 37½c.
These goods will be sold at these prices this week only.
COME AND SEE OUR CHEAP GOODS.
No. 231 8th-av., first Dry-goods Store below 22d-st.

AT GAYNOR'S,
CORNER OF 12TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
CORSETS, SKIRTS, AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Most elegant styles and shapes in real Paris-made Coutille Corsets; also Paris-woven Corsets, plain and embroidered.
Children's Corsets, Waists and Shoulder-braces.
Nursery Corsets, Pads, Abdominal Supporters, Riding-belts, French Hair-cloth Skirts, and Tournours.
Late Paris novelties.
Orders particularly attended to.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 12 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., (late of 9th-st.,)
Are constantly receiving, from the best houses in Paris, Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Dresses and Suits.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.
All the imported styles displayed in trimmed patterns; plain patterns now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Call in and subscribe for SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, only $1 a year. You are allowed to select one dollar's worth of patterns free as premium.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH-AV.,
One door below 13th-st.
PREVIOUS TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, will offer
Tremendous Bargains!
The Largest Stock in the City
of
English Tapestry, $1, worth $1 40.
English 5-frame, $1 50, worth $2.
English Velvets, from $2 upward.
Newest patterns and latest designs of CROSSLEY'S BEST 5-FRAME BRUSSELS, $1 85, worth $2 50.
3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS.
At prices equally low.
DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.
OUR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
is complete, embracing Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Window Shades, Hollands, &c.; Reps, Damasks, Draperies, Lambrequins, Gimps and Fringes on hand and to order of every description.
N. B.—This is a rare chance to furnish at a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. below prices elsewhere.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH-AV.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick; $14,500.
West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement.
36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown-stone; $28,000.
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 49th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., four-story brown-stone.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 61st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four-story brown-stone.
East 74th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.
Also houses for sale on 5th, Madison, Lexington and Park avs. Valuable business property in various locations. Vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards and other choice situations. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

DESIRABLE PLOTS
AND
SINGLE LOTS FOR SALE IN GOOD LOCATIONS on the GRAND BOULEVARD,
6th, 7th, 8th, Madison and 5th avs., and cross streets.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BUILDING SITES ON Washington Heights, the West End of this City, for sale in large and small plots, in the vicinity of property recently purchased by the Faculty of Columbia College. Views of Hudson River.
POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

A SUPERB HOUSE ON MADISON-AV., near 37th-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x90, lot 100; finished in black-walnut and satin-wood, and in perfect order and most attractive. Permits of
OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,)
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

$26,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, in West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x60x100, in good order; all conveniences.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., first-class four-story stone-front high-stoop house, in good order.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.,
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—31ST-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed and in good order, with carpets, mirrors, and chandeliers; $30,000.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.,
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, twenty-five feet front; finished in hard woods and in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A FINE PLOT OF FORTY LOTS, fronting on 11th-av. Boulevard, (Washington Heights,) for sale cheap; other property, same locality, for sale and exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$50,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 25x60x100, perfect order, 54th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; also, house and stable, same locality, for sale cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—AN elegant medium-sized house, superior order, $75,000; others on the avenue, 34th-st. to 63d-st.; $60,000 to $300,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$32,000.—A MODERN FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, twenty feet front, good order, 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a pretty three-story house, same locality, $27,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—ON ASTOR lease, on 44th, 45th, and 46th sts., from $13,000 to $27,000; also, first-class dwellings, from $13,000 to $130,000; several fine tenements; also, plots of lots for sale or exchange. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A VERY comfortable, beautifully-located house, over twenty feet wide, in the best part of this City, cheap.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE, FOUR LOTS ON 68TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; no rock. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G. and H.

SEVERAL MODERN DWELLINGS in Ninth Ward for sale; all the improvements; in fine order; easy of access; terms reasonable.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE MOST ELEGANT residences on 5th and Madison avs., at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G. and H.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE FOR A term of years, on improved City property, $3,500 and $1,500. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—Lots, three, well-built brick tenements, Warren-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, and one frame, No. 14 Hampden-st., near Navy-yard, and Flushing-av.; all free and clear. See property and make offer to JOSEPH DIXON, No. 260 Broadway, New-York, (basement.)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,
FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a large manufacturing business, together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land, and upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's-shop, a large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being eligibly situated about 148 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Douglas, N. Y.; said mill is located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beach, birch, bass and hemlock. Also, the owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT SIX ACRES, WITH large dwelling house, handsomely finished, stable, &c., and splendid water front on Newark Bay, at Bergen Point, Bayonne City, N. J.; the most accessible and beautiful suburb of New-York; sixty-three trains daily; time about a half hour; location unsurpassed, healthy and attractive; excellent fishing, bathing, boating, and driving; good neighborhood; churches, schools, stores. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Bergen Point, N. J., or No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—In the Parish of Landry, within twelve miles of Washington, La., a very valuable sugar plantation of 1,070 acres, part of which is under fine cultivation; will be sold at a great bargain, and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A.—CAPITALISTS.—FARM OF 150 acres, beautifully located on Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, close to the line of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, (now building,) and with a large water-front; a rare investment. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE FARMS AT OR near Spring Valley, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Also, improved and unimproved property near Pompton Plains, some to exchange. WILSON & CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C.

CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE ON Jersey City heights for sale.—Six rooms, marble mantels, water, nice yard; price $2,600; $800 cash only. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

MILLINERY.

FURS, MUFFS AND BOAS, HALF price; Velvet Bonnets $10 to $15, worth $30; Opera Bonnets, $6; Children's Hats; Mourning Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Avoid mistake.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and Cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the finest manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 148 East 5th-st. Orders received at 26 West 11th-st., 862 Broadway, and 308 West 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
100
Choice Building Lots
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
By order of WM. H. KNAUSS.
In the City of Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1872,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES.
These lots are handsomely located on grade, in the southerly portion of the City, fronting on Elizabeth, Halstead and Frelinghuysen avs. and Branford and Runyon sts.
A rare opportunity for buying choice lots that are increasing in value daily, as this portion of the city is growing most astonishingly. The avenues are graded, curbed, flagged, and guttered, and being the main thoroughfares between Newark and Elizabeth lots must always command ready sale at improving prices.
TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.
Free tickets will be furnished for train leaving the foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M. Luncheon before the sale. For Maps and particulars apply to
W. H. KNAUS, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR plots, near Central-av. and Macomb's Bridge, THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property is beautifully located between 165th and 168th sts.; is naturally drained, and overlooking Central-av.; only a few minutes' walk from New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, and from Macomb's Bridge and 6th and 7th avs. Full descriptive maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE.—Saugerties White-lead Works, comprising six acres of land, four-story stone factory, 215x42 feet, with two-story extension; two-story stone warehouse, 60x35 feet; two wood buildings, 50x20 feet, and one 200x25 feet; 400-horse water-power all seasons; situated on the Hudson River, mouth of Esopus Creek, 100 miles from New-York; freight and labor cheap; access easy.
Splendid opportunity. Terms easy. Title perfect. Sale absolute. At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock M.
For particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—TRUSTEES' SALE AT auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M., on the premises, of an attractive cottage, in the village of Newmarket; eight rooms in good order; grounds comprise one acre, shade, lawn, and stables; beautifully located, fronting the lake; surrounded by fine improvements. Take train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 12:05 P. M. Sale absolute. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—On West Washington-square, four story, brown stone.
On University-place, corner of 11th-st., three story, brick.
On East 9th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brick.
On West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.
On East 23d-st., near 2d-av., four story, brown stone.
On East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, brick.
On West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., four story, brown stone.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
On 5th-av., near 42d-st., five story, English basement, brick. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Winter, on West 17th-st., very near 5th-av.—A large house of extra width and depth, desirable for a private family. Permits of
OGDEN & CLARK,
(Late Ward & Ogden,)
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—ON 34TH-ST., A FEW DOORS FROM 5th-av., an elegantly-furnished house, in perfect order, for the Winter or for a longer term. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUMMIT, N. J.—Houses furnished or unfurnished, both in and out of the Park, at moderate rent; houses and building sites for sale near depot for sale. Apply to J. RIERA, owner, or to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Agent.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE to let, at Plainfield, N. J.; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire at No. 199 Fulton-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

FRENCH FLATS.
Several of the flats (of eight rooms) yet to let in the fine stone building No. 205 West 56th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. These flats are very desirable, being heated by steam, having patent clothes dryers, refrigerators, ranges, &c. Apply to Janitor, on premises, or to
D. & J. JARDINE,
Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, — DOWN-town full-front high-stoop house to let; fifteen or sixteen rooms; every improvement and convenience; in fine order, with possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.; also the three-story house No. 155 East 27th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE to let to a party without children. No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Handsome parlor, dining room, kitchen and bedrooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST. TO let, with fire-proof vaults and basement privilege, near new Post-office; excellent location for first-class trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORE TO LET—ON 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR above 21st-st., 23x90 feet; French-plate windows. Apply at No. 115 West 22d-st.

A DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET, partly furnished, Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st.
BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET — ON FIRST floor, in store, No. 38 John-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—DAY and EVENING CLASSES; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—A BAND SAW, scroll saw circular saw, and machinery for fancy wood-work. Apply at No. 90 Fulton-st., third floor, from 3 to 4½ o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS
in City and country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic,
By J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND musical taste, fully qualified to fill any position of trust, desires the comforts of a home in exchange for her services as housekeeper, amanuensis, or companion to an invalid; has unquestionable references, and none but parties of respectability and good standing need apply. Address MADISON-AVENUE, Post-office Box No. 2,426, for one week.

AT HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, NO. 204 6th-st., near Bowery, can be found a large number of excellent wet-nurses, experienced nurses, male or female, for sickness to be had at all hours.

AT COLORED RELIEF ROOMS, NO. 69 East 10th-st.—Colored servants from the South, direct, on short notice; several now waiting situations.

COOK, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH girl, speaking English, as first-class cook and laundress; City or country. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH girl, speaking English, in the City; is an excellent cook and laundress. Apply for three days to Mrs. Le Count, No. 2 Broadway, Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR English girl, as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or nurse. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit in the latest styles; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; recommendations if required. Address all this week Miss O'Neal, No. 177 Madison-st., between Rutgers and Pike.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out a few days in the week; good reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED WOMAN would like a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing; fluting if required. Call or address Mrs. JONES, No. 214 West 30th-st., rear, second floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A lady as nursery governess or housekeeper; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; teaches English, French, and music; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; best reference. Any one wanting a reliable, trustworthy person address Heywood, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—A WOMAN AS A SKILLFUL AND experienced monthly nurse; references—best City physicians and first-class families. Call at her employers, No. 61 Lexington-av.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKING French and English, as nurse or chamber-maid; best references. Call at No. 239 East 48th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man, as coachman and driver; understands City driving; no objections to any part of the country; good City reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 204 Times Office, few days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; is very experienced in the care and management of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address J. P., No. 47 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the care and management of horses; four and a half years reference from his last employer. Call or address E. C., No. 5 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO secure a place for his coachman, Protestant. Call or address for two or three days at No. 13 Gramercy Park, 114 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant single man; thoroughly understands horse-flesh; good reference given. Address J. J., No. 40 West 10th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED young man, from Norfolk, Va., as waiter, footman, or general servant, at low wages. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE, avant un très bon accent; sachant parfaitement coudre, faire les robes, chapeaux et coiffer; excellentes références de Paris et New-York; désire une place. S'adresser lundi et mardi de 10 à 4, chez Mme. Tolmer, No. 384 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—SALESMAN IN A LARGE IMporting dry goods and jobbing-house; those fully understanding the business and having large acquaintance with buyers in New-England States, New-York State, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c. Address Box 3,931 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AT THE office of the Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographing Company, No. 56 Park-place who has been accustomed to make estimates, wait upon customers, and solicit orders for a lithographic or printing office, or stationer.

WANTED—COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A large dry goods, jobbing and importing house; those having large acquaintance with buyers in New-York City. Address Box No. 3,931 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY STOCK, FIXtures and an old established book and stationery store in a good live town near New-York; everything guaranteed in first-class order; the object for selling is that the proprietor has two other stores and cannot attend properly to all. For full particulars apply to THOMAS O'KANE, No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPErience and limited capital, the position as entire manager in a large and growing retail dry-goods establishment, either in this City or any city South or West, on a salary or interest. Address ACTUAL, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE INTEREST OF A RETIRing partner in an established business; capital required $6,000 to $7,000. Inquire of Messrs. FINE & GALLAHER, counselors-at-law, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ONE-HALF OR WHOLE interest of an excellent, well-established steam printing office. E. SEARS, No. 43 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS of a good general store in a live town in Ohio; failing health cause of selling. Address C., Box No. 140 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of O. K. KING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign, in liquidation. OLIVER K. KING.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872. THOS. J. HAND.

The subscribers have this day formed copartnership, under the firm name of KING, FINNEY & CO., for the transaction of a general railway, banking and equipment business, and have taken an office at No. 21 Nassau-st. OLIVER K. KING.
N. S. FINNEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872. CHAS. E. LEWIS.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1872.
WE BEG TO ADVISE, THAT, BY mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing as DENNISTOUN & CO., New-York, has ceased.
The partners, with the exception of Mr. J. W. CROSS and Mr. G. H. REDMOND, who retire, will continue the London business of DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO. DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.
STEAM-SHIP ST. THOMAS
FOR KINGSTON, JAM., AND SAVANILLA.
Passengers by this vessel will please go on board at 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, Nov. 11, and not later.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 88 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 8th-av., corner 26th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

BILLIARDS

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

THIRTY YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN: MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, **it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.**

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, **CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE**, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a **LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS** for several years. Connects with the **GREAT COAL FIELDS** west of Little Rock, and **THE CATTLE TRADE** from Texas, with unrestricted control of the **COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD.** With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 44; (P. O. BOX NO. 5,728.) NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1872.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF the deed of trust, this Company desires to purchase for its sinking fund an amount of its Second Mortgage Bonds equal to $20,000 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender of any of that class of bonds to the extent specified.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad," at the office of said Company, as above, on or before the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders.

FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, } Trustees.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, and inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages; Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies.
J. J. HARBRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

CITY BONDS.

(7) Sevens, Jersey City WATER LOAN, *due in* 1902, *for sale. First-class investment.* GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. —Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1872.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

GOTHIC HALL.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL,
Stamford, Conn.
For new catalogues, apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 1,282 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery. Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified as book-keepers.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PENMANSHIP.—A LADY TEACHER OF experience will give lessons to pupils at their residences, with other branches if desired. Address PEN, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. —Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY. — A class for professional instruction will open on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7 o'clock, at No. 389 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 136 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHING A SMALL CLASS of young ladies desires to take two more scholars; none received under fourteen; thorough instruction in English branches and Latin; native teachers for French and German; highest references. Address MURRAY HILL, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITTING-room and bed-room adjoining, in some residence occupied by a small family of good social position, and located between 4th and 6th avs. and 34th-st. and Central Park; is willing to contribute from $1,500 to $2,000 per year to the expenses of the house, if breakfast and dinner be furnished; answers to receive attention must be from those not taking "boarders," and will be returned, if requested. Address LAWYER, Box No. 260 General Post-office, City.

THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO SEcure for the Winter, a front room with small one adjoining, with board; location between 20th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address H. M. K., Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

EDWARD SCHENCK would respectfully call the attention of art lovers to the new and valuable collection of

PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART, belonging to Charles Rode, Esq., of Brooklyn, now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

This collection comprises choice examples of the best foreign and American schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known artists:

Carl Hubner,	Robbe,	A. Bierstadt,
H. Herzog,	Theo. Frere,	Regis Gignoux,
A. R. Veron,	E. Lambinet,	A. B. Durand,
G. Sus,	Van Starkenburg,	J. F. Kensett,
Sallentine,	Emilie Preyer,	W. L. Sontag,
C. Verlat,	Prof. F. Sonderland,	A. D. Shattuck,
Henri de Beul,	Francois Musin,	A. F. Tait,
Carolus,	A. Constantine,	Wm. F. H. deHaas,
E. Castan,	Z. Noterman,	Wm. Hart,
Veyrassett,	Victor Duprey,	Geo. L. Brown.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, dated July 1, 1872, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, I shall sell, by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1872, the following:

A certificate of 236 shares of the capital stock of the Port Royal Railway Company.

J. WORDEN GEDNEY, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, AT 7 O'CLOCK IN the evening, at the junction of Fulton and Adams sts., opposite the Court-house, a large and beautiful collection of marble and alabaster goods, selected by Signor G. Giovanni during the past Summer, in Florence, Italy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Thursday, November fourteenth, (14th,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins and Company as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last-mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust-deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust-deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust-deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($967 69,) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery and others as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust-deed to said Frost, which last two-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1 000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank, by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SIX HORSES.—Large farm, pasturage, warm stable, good feed and care; sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; terms moderate. Address or call on H. E. PICHERT & CO., No. 28 Old-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FOUR HORSES; large farm, pasturage, warm stable, good feed and care sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; terms moderate. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old-slip.

STABLE TO RENT.—PART OF PRIVATE stable to rent for eighteen months, with room for coachman. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, house, table and appointments first-class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING AT DR. MILLER'S Home of Health, Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th-st. Elegant rooms, new furniture, excellent table, in a first-class location. House unexceptionable. Prices reasonable.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS PARTIES OF REFINEment desiring an elegant home, with board, for which they are willing to pay a fair price, can find accommodations at No. 15 East 46th-st.; unquestionable references exhanged.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT second floor, with private bath-room, newly furnished, or only carpets and chandeliers; two very large, newly-furnished rooms, third floor, with board; highest references

BOARDING AT NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—Elegant new rooms; new furniture; excellent table; first-class location; rooms for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; one entire floor, with bath and closet, hot and cold water.

CHOICE ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board can be had in a newly and elegantly furnished house, a few doors from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply to or address E. J. R., No. 15 East 46th-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in first-class house in 12th-st., near Broadway; restaurant next door. GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway, Room No. 25.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square—A suite of four rooms or more, well furnished; with private table; no other boarders. Refer to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 64 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Several choice and newly-furnished rooms to let, without board; suitable for a party of gentlemen; or will be let singly. Terms moderate.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 263, CORNER 29TH-st.—Handsome suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO 143 EAST 39TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family having more room than required, will let to single parties or families; reasonable terms for Winter; reference.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, separately or together; house, location, and table first class; references. No. 7 West 45th-st.

MISS H. E. OGDEN,
No. 5 East 31st-st., one door from 5th-av., an elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with private table, and other rooms, with board.

BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS PARTIES OF REfinement, who would appreciate an elegant home, with board, and are willing to pay a fair price, can find accommodations at No. 15 East 46th-st.

ROOMS IN CHOICE LOCATIONS, with or without board; a suite furnished for housekeeping; also, completely furnished house. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR New-York and Grand Central Hotels, very desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms, at reduced rates; table board.

FIFTH-AV.—APARTMENTS CORNER 31ST-st.; second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, in first-class house, No. 27 West 18th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 24 IRVING-PLACE.—TO LET, IN A private family, an elegantly-furnished second floor, with or without breakfast, to gentlemen only; every modern convenience.

SUPERB SUITE OF ROOMS—PARlor floor, drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, butler's pantry, &c., with private table; other rooms to let. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st.

NO. 69 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rooms to let, singly or in suites, in the above elegant house, lately put in complete order; furnished or unfurnished.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished without board, large front room on second floor; also, small room, No. 29 West 31st-st., near Grand Hotel; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. — TWO FRONT rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen. Nos. 200 and 202.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, also one large fourth-story front; first-class board and location; references required. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st.—A newly and elegantly furnished suite of rooms: bath, closet, &c., with private table and attendance.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—An entire floor, with private table; excellent location. Refer to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294—BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., west side, elegant floor, with board, for an adult family wishing a quiet, select house; references.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board; State and Nevins sts., Brooklyn; moderate prices; references. Apply to GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway, Room No. 25.

A VERY PLEASANT HALL ROOM—with first-class board, suitable for a single gentleman. No. 36 West Washington-square.

TO RENT—ON SECOND FLOOR, A HANDsome suite of rooms, en suite or singly; also, rooms on fourth floor. No. 444 West 23d-st.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room: first-class house and location; bath, &c.; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st.—Parlor floor, with bath, closets, &c., elegantly-furnished, private table and attendance.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A FLOOR of four pleasant rooms, pantries, &c., on moderate terms; private table, if desired. No. 21 West 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—CALL OR SEND DEscription; boarders directed free to suitable places. GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway, Room 25.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first class board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 West 43d-st.

A SINGLE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with board, suitable for a gentleman; house refined and home comforts. No. 3 West 30th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD STORY, front, to let, with or without private table. No. 31 West 32d-st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME, large rooms (with hall rooms) on third floor, with board. References required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—THIRD FLOOR room; also, upper side room; with board. References required.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 58 West 19th st. Reference.

NO. 60 EAST 49TH-ST.—A LARGE pleasant room to let, with good board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE PARLOR and bedroom, second floor, with board; for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 32 West 17th-st.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO rent, for one or two single gentlemen, in a private house. Inquire at No. 153 West 28th-st.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADIson-square.—Desirable rooms to let, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J., CONTINues open to visitors at reduced prices. J. RIERA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. —Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director.............................MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
LAST WEEK (but three) OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 8 P. M.,
SECOND AND LAST TIME OF THE THREE PRIME DONNE.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. LEONI LAVIELLI,
Together with
Signors MORIAMI, SPARAPANI, BONCONI, LYALL,
In Mozart's Opera of
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M.,
FAUST.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA as MARGUERITE.
In preparation
HUGUENOTS and MIGNON.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
LAST WEEKS.
AT EXHIBITION HALL,
On 3d and 2d avs., by 63d-st.

An interesting, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, until Nov. 13.

Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN GAS.

Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND, day and evening.

Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.

Everybody should visit this unequaled display.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

OPENING OF BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW
POSTPONED
TO MONDAY, NOV. 18,

in consequence of the continued sickness of many of my most valuable Ring Horses, the opening of my great Museum, Menagerie and Hippodrome, in 14th-st., is necessarily POSTPONED to Monday, Nov. 18.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS,
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 12,
Rubinstein and Wieniawski in Chamber Music.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce
Three Evenings and One Matinée of Chamber Music, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1872.
Several eminent artists, including Messrs.
Loewenberg, (Violin,) Bergner, (Violoncello,)
Goffrie, (Viola,) Matzka, (Viola,)
have been engaged to assist Messrs.
RUBINSTEIN and WIENIAWSKI
in the exposition of a branch of art in which they have won special distinction.
Mlle. Louise Liebhart and Mlle. Louise Ormeny will also appear in appropriate vocal selections.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Can be had at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, second Concert of Chamber Music. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, third and last Concert of Chamber Music. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, only Matinée of Rubinstein and Chamber Music. Rubinstein farewell to Brooklyn, MONDAY, Nov. 11.

RUBINSTEIN FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
last and farewell appearance in Brooklyn of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the Piano King,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the Modern Paganini,
Mlle. Louise Liebhart, Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, including the KREUTZER SONATA.

TENTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT 25 CENT SHOW.
Foot of Houston-st., East River.
GEO. F. BAILEY & CO'S Circus and Menagerie,
Will continue open another week,
Performing every Afternoon and Evening.
SEAGRIST WITH HIS TALENTED BOYS, AND COMIC PERFORMING DOGS!
All the first-class Gymnasts and Riders!
ALL THE ACROBATS! ALL THE VAULTERS!
All the WILD BEASTS and TRAINED PONIES!
Will appear together in the closing week.
MORGAN, Champion Hurdle Rider.
DUTTON, Somersault Riding Phenomenon
MISS BELLE ARMOR, Beautiful Equestrienne.
The same old Clowns, CLARKE and DE HAVEN,
With the BIG ELEPHANT, will assist.
The spacious MENAGERIE of WILD BEASTS is thoroughly ventilated and pleasantly arranged.
Admittance to all only 25 cents.

GRAND PUBLIC INAUGURAL.
Under the direction of the Trustees of the
MANHATTAN MARKET BUILDING,
Foot 34th-st., North River,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock.
Grand Promenade Concert—Ninth Regiment Band, of 100 pieces, in their new uniform, under the direction of G. L. Downing.
Brilliant illumination of this most wonderful and magnificent building, previous to the erection of stands for business.
Tickets, 25 cents, admitting gentleman and two ladies. Can be procured at all the music-stores, the principal hotels, at the Company's office, 34th-st. and 12th-av., and at the door.

IRVING HALL, TUESDAY, NOV. 12.
The eminent English Scientific Lecturer,
PROF. J. H. PEPPER, F. C. S.,
of the London Royal Polytecnic Institution, will give, for the first time in America, his great lecture
POLARIZED LIGHT AND ITS GORGEOUS PHENOMENA.
Illustrated by brilliant experiments.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; for sale at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and at the Hall.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library Lecture Course Nov. 18. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14th-st., next to 5th-av.—Signor Albites and Mme. Gazzaniga, instructors and directors. The only institute in America where the purest and correct Italian method is taught.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — REserved Seats.—Complete sets of tickets for concerts and rehearsals. Reserved seats in parquet and balcony. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 27 Union-square, Broadway.

A FEW GOOD RESERVED SEATS FOR George Macdonald's lecture, Steinway Hall, Nov. 18, can be had at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway. Price $1.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S NEW LECTURE.
STEINWAY HALL,
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. —Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1872, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:00 A. M., Boston Special.
9:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
1:00 P. M., Jamaica Express.
†3:30 P. M., Riverhead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
*5:30 P. M., Hempstead Express.
*6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
†Runs to Greenport on Saturdays only. *Stops at Newtown and Woodbury on signal.
☞ The above trains leave James-slip, foot New Chambers-st., 30 minutes, and 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes earlier than at Hunter's Point.
SUNDAY TRAINS—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Locust Valley at 7:10 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Glen Head at 7:21 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Roslyn at 7:35 A. M. and 3:48 P. M.
TO FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
7:30 A. M., Boston Special from corner Franklin and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, via East New-York and Jamaica.
TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, VIA EAST NEW-YORK.
Leave East New-York at 9:02 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.
Leave East New-York for Far Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, GOOD FOR THE ROUND TRIP ON THE DAY SOLD, 75 CENTS EACH. FARE TO BOSTON, $5. JOHN B. MONFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 6, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For NewDurham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market st., (Paterson,) and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Van Winkles—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.
For Campgan and Crystal Lake—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.
For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Oak Ridge, Snufftown and Ogdensburg—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville*—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning leave Ellenville 7:42 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6:55 A. M.; 1:35 P. M. Bloomingburg, 8:30 A. M.; 3:20, 5 P. M. Middletown, 8:55 A. M.; 3:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:38 A. M.; 4:39, 7:05 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:18, 8:03 A. M.; 1:20, 6:37 P. M. Wortendyke, 5:25, 6:52, 8:41, 11:47 A. M.; 1:57, 4, 7:16, 10:51 P. M. Paterson, 5:43, 6:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 2:16, 4:19, 7:36 P. M.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.
* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT
Edwin Booth.........................Proprietor and Manager.
EIGHTH WEEK
and LAST SIX NIGHTS of
Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault,
(Miss Agnes Robertson.)
LAST FOUR NIGHTS of the new drama,
KERRY; OR, NIGHT AND MORNING,
and JESSIE BROWN.
MONDAY, FRIDAY,
TUESDAY, SATURDAY.
In compliance with very numerous requests for the repetition of
ARRAH NA POGUE,
and desirous of giving all an opportunity of witnessing this celebrated Irish drama before the close of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault's present engagement, the management would respectfully announce its FINAL PERFORMANCES on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.
LAST BOUCICAULT MATINEE,
KERRY and JESSIE BROWN,
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.
Seats for the remaining nights of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault may be secured at the usual places.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ARRIVAL OF MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces a limited engagement with the celebrated English Tragedienne,
MISS NEILSON,
Who will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 18,
In her celebrated impersonation of
JULIET,
In Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
with
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK
as MERCUTIO.
MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK
as ROMEO.
The tragedy will be produced with all the ORIGINAL SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and MUSIC that characterized its first production at the opening of this theatre.
Seats may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. M. WARD.
MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1872.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY
of Maeder's celebrated drama of
BUFFALO BILL.
BUFFALO BILL.

BURLESQUE,	DRAMA,
Monday afternoon, at 2,	Monday evening, at 8.
Especially for	First time here
FAMILIES	of the celebrated
and CHILDREN,	comedian, Mr.
The new burlesque	J. M. WARD,
and pantomime by	J. M. WARD,
James Barnes, Esq.,	J. M. WARD,
entitled the	J. M. WARD,
SILVER DEMON,	in Maeder's great drama,
SILVER DEMON,	entitled
in which the	BUFFALO BILL,
GREAT BURLESQUE	BUFFALO BILL,
TROUPE will appear.	BUFFALO BILL,
Miss Pauline Markham,	BUFFALO BILL,
Miss Lisa Weber,	BUFFALO BILL,
Miss Emma Grattan,	BUFFALO BILL,
Miss Aggie Wood,	embracing in its
Miss Jennie Arnot,	cast all the
Miss Emma Moshier,	names of the
Mr. George Atkins,	GREAT DRAMATIC
Mr. L. J. Mestayer,	COMPANY.
Mr. A. H. Sheldon, &c.	Exciting Tableaux.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, first appearance this season of the versatile actor, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in his own drama of OUR COLORED BROTHER.

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On consecutive MONDAY EVENINGS.
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EDMUND YATES.	"The English Parliament."
III	
Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON.	Gossip, its Cause and Cure.
IV.	
WENDELL PHILLIPS.	"Daniel O'Connell."
V.	
BRET HARTE.	"The Argonauts of '49."
VI.	
Prof. J. H. PEPPER.	"Snow, Ice, and Glaciers."
VII.	
HENRY WARD BEECHER.	Subject to be announced.
VIII.	
Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.	Readings in Costume.
IX.	
Col. JOHN HAY.	"Heroic Life in Washington."
X.	
JOHN B. GOUGH.	"Now and Then," (new.)

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AT STEINWAY HALL.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN
and other eminent artists will appear during the series.
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Can be obtained at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

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JOHN KOCH...Proprietor
This new and elegant theatre will be shortly opened with
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The Company is composed of artists expressly engaged in Europe for this theatre, and the best resident talent.
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The great original Protean Change Vocalist,
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PETER CANNON, Irish Character Vocalist.
A new comic drama, DINGLESPIEL'S TROUBLES.
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Kelly and Leon in their specialties.

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NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,
HAS LONG enjoyed a reputation which connects with it all that is progressive in present musical instruction in this country.
IT IS THE ONLY chartered music-school in the State, having no branch in this City, and being entirely distinct from other Institutions which imitate its name without even attempting to imitate its merits.
EVERY BRANCH of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, Composition and Modern Languages is here taught (privately and in classes) by the most eminent instructors in the land, at a price within the reach of all.
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THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give private lessons at the residence of patrons when desired.

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A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES,
BY
VERY REV. T. N. BURKE, O. P.,
in reply to Mr. Froude, in the Academy of Music, New-York, on the following evenings:
First Lecture—*The Norman Invasion*—on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
Second Lecture—*Ireland Under the Tudors*—on THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
Third Lecture—*Ireland Under Cromwell*—on TUESDAY, Nov. 19.
Fourth Lecture—*Grattan and the Volunteers*—on THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
Fifth Lecture—*Ireland Since the Union*—on TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
Tickets for the course, $5; single admission, $1; for sale at the principal hotels and bookstores, at the offices of the Catholic journals, and at the Academy of Music.
No part of the house reserved except the boxes, which are for sale at the Academy of Music.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY, NOV. 11.
The most entertaining speaker in the country.
Gen. J. P. Kilpatrick,
will deliver his new lecture,
SHALL OUR FLAG PROTECT OUR CITIZENS ABROAD?
Tickets 50c.; reserved, 75c. For sale at the Hall.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library Lecture Course Nov. 18. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat $1.

IRVING HALL, NOV. 12.
PROF. J. H. PEPPER ON
POLARIZED LIGHT and its Gorgeous Phenomena.

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NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Dec. 10, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army at this station, during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
A. H. PAYSON, First Lieutenant,
Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the present season will now be devoted to the production of those plays in which the celebrated comedian
MR. SOTHERN
has achieved a world-wide renown. He will appear in a succession of the characters with which his name has become identified, and in conjunction with
A COMPANY
whose fame has long been acknowledged as preeminent.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
will be the first of the series, on
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
and
LORD DUNDREARY
will make his appearance on a stage and with surroundings which, it is hoped, will give a new and unique interest to the event.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, NOV. 10, 1872.
SECOND CONCERT OF MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
When Mme. SCHERENBERG, Mme. LEVIELLI, Señora SANZ, Signors ABRUGNEDO, VIZZANI, BONCONI, COULON, MORIAMI, SPARAPANI, Mons. JAMET, J. M. PATTISON, (the pianist,) and
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Will appear in selections from FAUST, OBERON, MARTHA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LA FAVORITA, RIGGOLETTO, HUGUENOTS, &c.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR, (no extra charge for reserved seats in Dress-circle;) BOXES, $10; ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, 50 cents extra; FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 cents. Tickets and seats can be secured at the Box-office, Wallack's Theatre, from 1 till 5 today.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Begins at 7¾.
Sole Lessee and Manager..Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST WEEK (but one) of ROI CAROTTE.

Last ROI CAROTTE Matinée,
Saturday at 1½ o'clock.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON. The GREAT MAJILTONS, The POPULAR LAURI TROUPE, all for the
LAST TIMES.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL for speedy production, a grand local and picturesque SENSATION FOLLY, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
ROUND THE CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FLATTERING RECEPTION OF THE COMEDY REVIVALS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11 — THE INCONSTANT. (For the last time.) Characters by Misses Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Georgie Langley; Messrs. George Clarke, George H. Griffiths, B. T. Ringgold, Owen Fawcett, E. Pierce, Burnett and others.
TUESDAY, Nov. 12—ROAD TO RUIN.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13—BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
THURSDAY, Nov. 14—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
FRIDAY, Nov. 15—BELLE'S STRATAGEM. (Last time.)
SATURDAY MATINEE—ROAD TO RUIN. (Last time.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. (Last time.)
SHORTLY—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, after careful and costly preparation.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIRD MONTH
Of Sardou's great society play,
AGNES,
With the charming young actress,
Miss AGNES ETHEL,
For whom the play was written in the title rôle.
Other characters by
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT,
Miss PHILLIS GLOVER,
Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Mr. EDWARD LAMB,
Mr. F. F. MACKAY,
And other members of
THE GREAT COMEDY COMPANY
Engaged at this Teatre.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at night at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 10¼ o'clock.
Miss Ethel's engagement at this theatre is limited to one hundred nights.

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TICKETS, $1 EACH.
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SPLENDID CHANCE FOR THE LUCKY ONES.
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THE PRESENTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE SPOT WHEN TICKETS ARE PURCHASED.
ONLY OFFICE FOR SALE OF TICKETS, NO. 656 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TICKETS ONLY $1.
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS HAVE BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE CONCERTS.
SALE OF TICKETS WILL BE RESUMED
MONDAY, NOV. 11.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.
The management are gratified in announcing an engagement with the world-famed
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER UNEQUALED COMPANY,
thus securing an unbroken chain of the HIGHEST CLASS OF LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT for this popular theatre.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, every evening of the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE, the Grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled
ALADDIN,
ALADDIN,
with new and elaborate scenery, magnificent costumes, charming music, and presenting every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EXTRA.
RETURN OF RUBINSTEIN!!!
The first grand concert by Anton Rubinstein, on his return to the Metropolis, will be given THIS (Sunday) EVENING, the 10th inst., at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
RUBINSTEIN! WIENIAWSKI!
LOUISE LIEBHART! LOUISE ORMENY
REMBIELINSKI!
THE ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
**Seats can now be secured.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FRENCH AS A SPOKEN LANGUAGE.
COURSE OF THREE FREE LECTURES,
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
These lectures are given in English, illustrated with oral exercises in sounds and idioms, with tables and diagrams showing how to master all the French verbs and pronouns in a few clear and comprehensive practical elucidations.
First Lecture, THURSDAY, Nov. 14 at 11 A. M.
Lectures free. Ladies especially invited.

N. Y. BATHS, 58 W. 30TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Superior Russian or Turkish Baths, $1; private Warm Baths, 30 cents; also Sulphur and Mercurial Baths, &c.

A FEW GOOD RESERVED SEATS FOR George Macdonald's lecture, Steinway Hall, Nov. 18, can be had at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway. Price $1.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100** *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at* **very low prices for cash**, *or part cash and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* **$275** *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

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ELEGANT 7⅓ ROSEWOOD-CARVED
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First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
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AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

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HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 12 Union-square.—Piano, violin, organ, singing, harmony; class of private instruction. Pupils under Mr. Hallam's tuition or supervision. Terms moderate.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $150, &c., at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

MUSIC.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANOforte. Particular attention paid to beginners. Apply at No. 405 8th-av.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURES ON FRENCH
Commence THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 A. M.

THE BIENVILLE.

The Company Freed from All Blame by the Inspectors.

The Occurrence Considered an Accident—Capt Maury's Conduct Commended—Opinions of the Board of Inspectors.

The following is the report of the United States Inspector, headed by Mr. Poole, who conducted the Bienville investigation. The document is already in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a copy was also sent yesterday to Mr. Bellows, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1872.

Addison Low, Esq., Supervising Inspector of Steam vessels, Second District.

SIR: We have the honor to submit to you our report of the investigation of the burning of the ocean passenger-steamer Bienville, at sea, in latitude 25° 12' north, and longitude 74° 15' west, on the morning of the 15th of August, 1872. We also submit the testimony taken in the case, and the statements of the officers and others connected with the steamer, together with the freight, passengers and crew lists from the officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The investigation was held pursuant to the following order.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1872.

SIR: You are hereby ordered to proceed at once with the investigation of the burning of the steamer Bienville. The investigating committee will consist of yourself, Mr. Joseph Mershon, Inspector of Hulls, and Mr. Increase S. Hill, Inspector of Boilers at Boston. You will act as Chairman of the Committee.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) WM. A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary.

To L. H. BOOLE, Esq., Inspector of Hulls Steam Vessels, New-York.

On the 25th of September, the Board of Investigation, commenced at the office of the Local Board of Inspectors of New-York, and spent the day in the examination of the reports of the officers of the steamer, that had been previously submitted by them to the Local Board of New-York, in compliance with section 54 and rule 76, of the Steam-boat law.

The examination of the witnesses was commenced on the morning of the 26th, and continued until the 28th, when the Board adjourned until the 2d of October, in consequence of the members having to return to their respective offices to assist in completing their quarterly reports of inspections, &c. From the 2d to the 5th of October, the investigation proceeded without interruption, and all the parties that could be found that were in any way connected with the affair were examined, and an adjournment was taken until the 15th, as it was expected that Capt. Maury, with his First and Second Officers, then on the Ocean Queen, would arrive by the 13th or 14th. During the recess several persons were found who, it was thought, could give some information on the subject, and they were duly examined on the 15th and 16th. On the afternoon of the 16th a message was received from the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, informing the Board that Capt. Maury, with his steamer, the Ocean Queen, was detained at Aspinwall on account of the non-arrival of the steamer on the Pacific side, and that he would not be in New-York before the 19th or 20th. This necessitated a further adjournment, which was made until the 22d, at which time the Board reassembled and continued in session until the 24th, when the investigation was closed, after having examined every available witness from whom it was thought any information on the subject could be obtained. The examination of witnesses consumed nearly thirteen days, and while we have done all in our power to expedite the matter, circumstances over which we could have no control have tended very much to protract the investigation, without adding anything of importance, or giving us any additional light on the subject. The Bienville was a side-wheel, three-deck steamer, of the following dimensions, viz.: Length of keel, 230 feet; breadth, 38 feet, and 27½ feet deep from the lower side of the third deck, and was 1 486 46 100 tons. She was built in New-York by Messrs. Laurence & Folks in 1860, was purchased by the United States Government in 1862, by whom she was sold to Messrs. Livingston, Fox & Co., of the City of New-York, and was the property of this firm at the time of her loss. In July and August of this year, (1872,) she was thoroughly overhauled by the firm that constructed her, (they being part owners,) under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Folks; at this time the old boilers were taken out and replaced by new ones, built by Messrs. McCurdy & Co., of this City, in 1871, expressly for the steamer; and, according to the testimony of Mr. Folks and the Chief Engineer, she was at this time put in complete running order in every respect; and, in consequence of there being more cargo space than was needed for the business in which she was going, a portion of this extra space was taken up by the boiler compartment, which allowed an additional protection against fire from the boilers. Mr. Folks also states in his testimony that he had the care of the repairs of the steamer until she went to sea, and that all the steamer's boats were overhauled and put in complete order under his direction, and that when the Bienville went to sea she was as well fitted as any vessel of her class out of the port of New-York. The Bienville was chartered by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company from her owners, to take the place of the steamer Ocean Queen, which was laid up for repairs, and Capt. Maury was transferred, with his officers and crew, from the Ocean Queen to her while his steamer was being overhauled. Mr. W. F. Wright, an engineer of thirty years' sea experience, who has been chief Engineer of the Bienville from the time she was built, and under whose superintendence all the alterations and repairs in this department were made, remained in the steamer in the same capacity. She sailed from New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 10, with a scant cargo of miscellaneous goods, as will be seen by the accompanying freight list, twenty-one cabin and forty steerage passengers, including five children, and a crew, including officers, of sixty-five, making a total of 126. Nothing unusual occurred until the morning of the 15th, when fire was discovered in the forward part of the ship, which resisted all the efforts used by those on board to extinguish it; and the ship was abandoned from necessity about four hours from the time the fire was discovered. And soon after the last boat left there was a slight explosion, and the ship disappeared. The boats were at this time about sixty-five miles from the nearest land, (Watling's Island,) but in consequence of the heavy sea and the direction of the wind they could not pull in that direction. The land to which Capt. Maury directed the boats to steer, and on which they landed, was 135 miles from where the steamer burned; of the 126 persons that were on board of the steamer nine were drowned in the surf while landing, and eight were drowned by the capsizing of one of the boats while near the ship, and one of the boats in which were twenty-four people, is still missing. We have endeavored to the best of our ability to make this investigation thorough in every respect. Among the witnesses we have examined are the builders of the hull and boilers, agents and stevedores of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, officers and passengers from both steerage and cabin. As deduced from the testimony, we find that the steamer was inspected on the 20th day of October, 1871, by Andrew Craft, Assistant Inspector of Hulls, and John K. Mathews, Inspector of Boilers of the District of New-York. And after a careful examination of the certificate of inspection, (a copy of which is submitted,) we are of the unanimous opinion that the inspection and the equipments as stated in the certificate were strictly in conformity with the requirements of the law. On the 8th of August, 1872, an inspection was made by Mr. Mathews of the new boilers and connections after they had been put in the steamer. A memorandum of this inspection we find on the original certificate, as shown on the copy submitted. It is clearly proven by the testimony of Mr. Folks, the builder, Mr. Wright, the chief engineer, as also by the statement made by Mr. Mathews, that at the time these boilers were inspected, a careful examination was made of the wood-work in the vicinity of the boilers, which was found to be well protected on all sides, and a sufficient space to allow any one to pass clear around them. And we are fully satisfied that when the steamer left this port on the 10th of August, every precaution had been taken to guard against the probability of her taking fire from her boilers, and that she was supplied with her full complement of hose and fire-buckets, axes, &c., and that her fire and deck pumps were in good working order, and that she was fully equipped with all the life-saving apparatus required by law; it is also in evidence that the officers and men were detailed to their various stations, as required by the station list, on Saturday, the day of sailing, and that they were called to fire-quarters and exercised under the superintendence of Capt. Maury on Monday, the 12th, at which time the pumps and hose were tested and found to work to the satisfaction of all. With this testimony before us, we believe that we are justified in stating that the Bienville was thoroughly equipped, and all the requirements of the law in reference to the station-bill and precautionary measures against fire were complied with by the owners and officers of the steamer. As to the cause of the fire on board of the steamer, we are compelled to say that it is impossible for us to give any intelligent explanation or advance any theory of its origin that would be supported by the testimony we have taken. Nor can we locate the point of beginning nearer than to say we believe it commenced in the forward between-decks, between the forward hatch and the boilers. As has already been stated, the cargo was composed of various articles; some of them were of a combustible nature, though not of themselves necessarily dangerous. As far as could be ascertained, all of those that were considered dangerous were properly packed and stored into the forward hold, which must be admitted was by far the best place for safety, as they were beyond the influence of the heat that would come from the boilers, and so far as we can learn we believe the freight was properly stowed, as the ship had been loaded by men of experience in that department. Upon the alarm of fire being made, we find that the officers and men were immediately called to their stations, and that everything was done by them with the means they had at command to subdue the fire. Unfortunately, however, the main appliance for extinguishing the fire was cut off by the irreparable breaking down of the donkey steam-pump. We are not prepared to say that the ship would have been saved had this accident to the pump not have occurred, yet we are compelled to look upon the giving out of the donkey-pump as the cause of this disaster, but, at the same time, there is no evidence before us that this pump was not in complete working order previous to the fire; on the contrary, it is in evidence that it had always proved reliable, although it had been recently worked to its full capacity; that at the time of the inspection of the boilers, on the 8th of August, it had worked with ease against a pressure of fifty-two pounds to the square inch in subjecting the boilers to the hydrostatic test, and at the time of drilling the crew at fire-quarters on the 12th, but three days previous, it had worked with perfect satisfaction, throwing three streams of water, as testified to by the first assistant engineer, Mr. Best. We therefore can only look upon this occurrence as one that was beyond the possibility of human foresight to prevent. As to the conduct of Capt. Maury and his officers, while endeavoring to extinguish the fire, and afterward in launching the boats and disembarking the passengers, we can only speak of it in the highest terms; the testimony on all sides proves conclusively that the discipline was perfect, the boats were all provisioned and lowered into the water without any accident, and every passenger was placed in them in safety, and Capt. Maury was the last man to leave the ship. To the upsetting of the third boat, by the carelessness of one of the firemen hauling her under the counter of the ship, must in a great measure be attributed the loss of life among the passengers and crew, for although, through the excellent management of Capt. Maury, all from that were immediately rescued and transferred to another boat, yet this mishap was the means of not only overloading the remaining boats, but had a tendency, and undoubtedly did in a great measure demoralize many that would otherwise have remained calm and self-possessed. If this boat, being one of the best and most able, could have been used, it would have greatly reduced the loads of the others, and consequently they would have been more under the control of their crews, which would have enabled them to have kept in company and under the immediate direction of Capt. Maury, and first and second officers, and all might have reached shore in safety. According to the testimony of Capt. Maury, it was his intention to relieve the men placed in temporary charge of two of the boats by putting on board of them his first and second mates. This, however, he was unable to do, as the boats kept out of his way, and he was obliged to keep them in his own boat, which was the most overloaded of any. These two officers had been kept on board the steamer to the last to assist in preserving discipline and disembarking the passengers.

Capt. Maury, in giving the command of one of the ship's boats to Mr. G. W. Baffey, acted, we think, with perfect propriety and good judgment. Mr. Baffey, although but a passenger on the steamer, was in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and was a thorough seaman, in whom Capt. Maury had every confidence, and was well qualified for this responsible position, as is clearly demonstrated by his cool and deliberate management of the boat after she swamped and while full of water, and his success in getting back his passengers and landing them safe, although without water or provisions of any kind. We do not consider that Capt. Maury is in any way responsible for the loss of life occasioned by this disaster; on the contrary, we think he is entitled to great credit for the cool firmness he exhibited in the discharge of his duty on this occasion, as his conduct from the beginning to the end, as testified to by all the passengers, has proved him to be not only a skillful navigator and a seaman, but also a thorough disciplinarian.

The estimated value of the Bienville, when she went to sea, was....$175,000 00
The commercial value of the cargo, as stated by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was....167,189 95
Total....$342,189 95

All of which is respectfully submitted.

INCREASE S. HILL, Inspector of Boilers, District Boston.
JOSEPH MERSHON, Inspector of Hulls, District Philadelphia.
L. H. BOOLE, Inspector of Hulls, District New-York.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

Preparations for the Funeral of Gen. Meade—Honors to the Deceased Soldier.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Meade are nearly complete. Gen. McDowell states that a detachment of 400 regular troops, composed of details of the artillery, cavalry, and engineer corps will arrive to-morrow night from New-York, and with them six artillery horses and three drivers and non-commissioned officers. The horses are to be attached to a caisson to be furnished by the local militia, and upon it the casket containing the remains will be placed. The body will be carried from the late residence of Gen. Meade to St. Mark's Church. Sixteen privates in the United States Army will bear the casket, under command of two non-commissioned officers. The usual services of the Episcopal Church for the dead will be held. After the service the body will be placed upon the caisson, and with the civic and military escort, conveyed to its final resting place. The Committee of the Councils have decided to make use of the steamer Undine, Capt. Markee, to convey the remains from the landing at Fairmount to the place of interment at the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Gov. Parker has issued a circular to the State officers calling attention to the death of Major Gen. George G. Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier, especially in his connection with the great struggle for the Union. As a tribute of respect to his memory, the Governor recommends that the offices of the various State departments be closed on the day of the funeral from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and that the flags on public buildings be kept at half-mast throughout the day. Gov. Parker and staff will attend the funeral.

Preparations for the Funeral of Gen. Meade.

Great preparations were being made yesterday by the veterans of the late war resident in this City, to render the representation from New-York at the funeral of Gen. Meade at Philadelphia to-morrow as imposing as possible. All the military organizations of the City will send large delegations, and the New-York members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will attend almost en masse. They will leave by special train this evening at 8 o'clock, accompanied by a large number of our most prominent citizens.

The following order has been received from Gen. McDowell's Department:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 8, 1872.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO 218.

The following troops will go to Philadelphia, Penn., by special train, leaving at 5 P. M., Nov. 10, as part of the escort in the funeral of Major-Gen. Meade:

1. The band, field and staff, and three companies (of fifty men each) of the Battalion of Engineers from Willet's Point.
2. The band, and Batteries "B," "C," "D," and "H," First Artillery, (except the recruits.)
3. An officer, a Sergeant, and six of the best drivers, in full uniform, and eight horses of Light Battery "K," First Artillery, will go with the Regimental Band to Philadelphia, and afterward accompany it to Charleston, S. C., when they will rejoin the battery.
4. The band and such troops from Fort Columbus as have been indicated by the General of the Army.
5. The officers and men of the engineers and foot batteries will be in their overcoats and caps, and have three rounds of blank cartridge. They will take with them cooked rations for two days. Arrangements will be made in Philadelphia to give them hot coffee.

They will bring with them their blankets, and a small fatigue party with each company to take charge of their property while they are with the escort.

Arrangements will be made by the Quartermaster's Department to transport these troops in time to arrive at the train.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDowell.
ASA BIRD GARDNER, First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The troops from Fort Columbus will consist of two full permanent companies of the general service and band and drum corps. The regular escort will be necessarily small, in consequence of the limited number of troops upon the coast—there being only sufficient to properly work the expensive ordnances in the fortifications for the purpose of returning necessary salutes, &c.

Gen. McDowell has already left for Philadelphia, and the command of the troops will devolve upon his first subordinate.

Statistics for the Week.

Thirteen hundred and two arrests were made by the Police last week, and 367 dead horses were reported during the same period.

There were reported 513 deaths, 419 births, and 196 marriages, during the same period, showing an increase of 35 deaths. Twelve cases of small-pox, and a like number of deaths from that disease, were reported.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-eight fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $132,100; insurance, $380,150. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, nine; children playing with fire, one; foul chimneys, two; gas explosion, one; kerosene lamps, five; liquid gas-lamp, one; pitch boiling over, one; spontaneous combustion, one; stove-pipes, two; superheated steam, one; sparks from fire in vicinity, one; not yet ascertained three.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Anniversary of the New-York Society Library.

Addresses by Dr. Frederic De Peyster and Rev. Thomas Ward—Early Condition of the Province of New-York.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Society Library was celebrated last evening in the hall of the New-York Historical Society building, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. At 7½ o'clock a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen—many of them literary lights—occupied the seats in the main hall. Dr. Frederic De Peyster, President of the Board of Trustees, presided. On the platform were Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Dr. Thomas Ward, and W. J. Hoppin. Dr. Cotton Smith opened the proceedings by a short prayer, after which the President delivered an address.

Prefacing his remarks with a tribute to the great literary collections of the past, as the preservers and incentives of learning, Dr. De Peyster passed to the early condition of the province of New-York, and the care taken in its social and political organization for the religious and intellectual culture of the inhabitants. The minister and the schoolmaster came together from Holland, and entered upon their work at the outset of the colony. Under the English rule, after the revolution of 1688, King William took a particular interest in the improvement of New-York, which he naturally regarded with especial solicitude, as the settlement had sprung from his native country. The College of William and Mary, in Virginia, is named in his honor, and in his friend, the Earl of Bellamont, the Governor of New-York, he had an enlightened and diligent promoter of his liberal views. A well-devised system of education required as its support a public library, and such an institution was established in this City in 1700. This was the immediate predecessor of the chartered New-York Society Library of to-day. The latter institution has in its collections a number of volumes presented to it in the early years of the eighteenth century, from 1702 onward, the gift of Rev. John Sharp, an English chaplain at the fort in the City, who, in 1706, preached in Trinity Church the funeral sermon of Lady Cornbury, the wife of the Governor at that time. Dr. Sharp was also some time a missionary of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and in this capacity in 1710 addressed a letter from New-York to its Secretary in London, communicating the information that "provincial and parochial libraries" were already in existence in "the metropolis of the several provinces of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Boston." He also stated that "a great many good collections of books have been sent over." In thus recognizing a provincial or public library in operation in New-York he confirms the statement of the historian Oldmixon that such an institution had been founded in New-York in 1700. Mr. De Peyster exhibited various instances of the efforts in the reign of King William for the intellectual advancement of the province. Under a census taken in 1698 the population was a little less than 5,000, of whom about 1,000 were men and a nearly equal number women. Of the remainder, seven hundred were designated as "negroes." A scheme for the education of the latter was frustrated by the jealousy of the Assembly; the members of that body, according to the report of Bellamont, "having a notion that the negroes being converted to Christianity would emancipate them from their slavery and loose them from their service, for they have no other servants in this country." An attempt was also made for the instruction of the children of the Indians, and, on its being brought before the Sachems, who were assembled in consultation on the subject upon a hill near the fort at the Battery, they replied "that was a matter relating to their wives, who are the sole disposers of their children while they are under age." This appears to have ended the matter; at least there is no evidence of the legislators having consulted the women. Dr. De Peyster closed with a tribute to King William for his services in erecting the noble institution, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

At the conclusion of Dr. De Peyster's address, Rev. Dr. Thomas Ward was introduced, and delivered the centennial address. After giving a history of the charter of the Society received from "His Most Gracious Majesty—our then constitutional ruler—George III., of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.," Dr. Ward went on to speak of the value of books as follows:

What are books? Books are the granaries wherein the mental harvests of past generations are safely garnered; the caskets where the golden treasures of knowledge and the sparkling gems of wit and poesy are held secure for the elevation and enrichment of all coming time. Over the front of an Egyptian library of the time of Rameses III., were graven these expressive words:

"The nourishment of the soul."

To the true lover of books it is surprising how little suffices beyond the bare requirements of life. How poor to him seem all the prizes of the world that are a passion to the average mind! He needs no long rent-roll; no heavy balance at his banker's; no foppery of dress or equipage; no bang-tailed steeds to bear him to the races; no pasteboard tokens of fashionable acknowledgment. He looks down upon the giddy crowd with wonder and complacency. He knows them not. They are not of his set. He cultivates only the very best society; that of the wisest, the purest, the loftiest, the sweetest of their kind; not creatures of a day, the spawn of sudden sunshine, but the flower of ancient heraldry; the very blue blood of genius; the genuine aristocracy of the human race.

From speaking of books, Dr. Ward passed to the phases assumed by modern literature, unshackled by the old classic trammels, and next to the wonderful inventions and great social revolutions witnessed by the century just past. Speaking of the insatiable desire to possess wealth that was bred in the bosoms of modern men, Dr. Ward said:

The haste and hurry to grow rich is another evil of the time, already widely spread among us. It draws the mind from worthier pursuits; it stimulates extravagance; it fosters folly; it tampers with truth, and eventually breaks down the time-honored barriers of integrity. We have had it before our very eyes that the guardians of others' money—both in the family and the State—have so misused their trust and wasted the public treasure that honest men of all opinions have been constrained to leap to their feet, and crush the viperous fraud. Terrible defection from a lofty standard! How different from the simple ways and manly virtues of our founders, who spurned the allurements of folly, and "felt a stain like a wound!" Once more would I ask you, and in a tone of thunder, is this advancement? But these partial impediments, deplorable as they are, are not sufficient to stay the onward march of the world. "It still moves," and great are the results of the movement.

Dr. Ward concluded his address in the following words:

In conclusion, I appeal to my distinguished successor, who, a hundred years hence, shall stand in my place to deliver the bicentennial address before our Association, and who may possibly be the great-grandson of some one who now hears me. Methinks I see him now—in my mind's eye—in the dim distance, clad in a garb of marvellous pattern, holding forth with earnest voice and animated gesture to a delighted auditory. I say to him that I expect him to tell his hearers on that interesting occasion, when relating to them the subsequent history of our Institution, that after some further wanderings in a northerly direction it has finally been permanently established in some beautiful portion of our upper island, like Washington Heights; in an elegant and commodious edifice, with a spacious reading-room opening upon a charming parterre of flowers, enriched with fountains and statuary; with a noble library of 200,000 volumes, with a list of 3,000 shareholders, and under the guidance of an administration of superior executive ability—if possible—to the present; all to be delivered before an audience—I was about to say that which never can be—more refined, more intelligent, and more indulgent, than that which now honors us with its presence.

The address of Dr. Ward was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its conclusion a resolution was unanimously passed that the addresses delivered by Dr. De Peyster and Dr. Ward be printed and placed among the archives of the Society. At the invitation of Dr. De Peyster, the audience, before taking their departure, visited the museum and art gallery of the New-York Historical Society.

Stabbing Affray Between Sailors.

At 7 o'clock last evening August Kruser, aged thirty-four, of One Hundred and Fifth-street and Third-avenue; August Standers, of No 183 Cherry-street, and another man whose name has not been ascertained, all sailors, became engaged in a fight at the corner of James and Oliver streets, during which the unknown stabbed Standers in the neck and Kruser in the cheek with a sheath-knife, inflicting severe wounds. The assailant fled and made his escape. Kruser and Standers were cared for at Park Hospital.

Escape of Prisoners from the Snake Hill Penitentiary, N. J.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, two of the prisoners in the Penitentiary at Snake Hill—Rudolph, committed for five years, and Healey, a boy, committed for two years—succeeded in making their escape. Rudolph had been kept in to shave the prisoners, and while the rest were at dinner he and Healey entered the chapel, and went on to the roof through the scuttle, and then descended to the ground by means of the lightning-rod. Both prisoners were manacled. They had not been recaptured up to 5 o'clock last evening.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

A Wealthy Newark Grocer Incarcerated in Trenton Lunatic Asylum by His Wife.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Bischoffsberger and her brother-in-law, Simon Strentz, were arrested in Newark, charged with unlawfully depriving Mr. Bischoffsberger of his liberty and attempting to defraud him of his property. The story is told by one of Mr. Bischoffsberger's friends as follows:

Seven months ago Mrs. Bischoffsberger, having a desire to get her husband out of the house, for the purpose of securing control of his property, to which scheme, it is alleged, she was urged by Strentz, induced a physician to give a certificate that her husband was insane. To this certificate she procured, also, the signature of a drug clerk, who pretended to have a medical diploma. Upon this document Mr. Bischoffsberger was hurried away to the Asylum at Trenton, to which he was admitted by the Superintendent without any careful examination. The wife paid six months' board in advance for her husband at the Asylum.

In the meantime some of her husband's friends became suspicious of the stories that had been given out relative to Mr. Bischoffsberger's whereabouts and instituted a search. They were unexpectedly aided by Dr. Polhemus, who had signed the certificate of insanity and had fallen out with Mrs. Bischoffsberger because she would not pay him a promised fee. They then took steps to release Mr. Bischoffsberger from the Asylum. The six months for which Mrs. Bischoffsberger had paid board having expired, the Superintendent of the Asylum suddenly discovered that Mr. Bischoffsberger was not insane, and wrote to Mrs. Bischoffsberger informing her of the fact, and ordering her to come and take her husband away. Mrs. Bischoffsberger, instead of doing this, sent pay for three months more to the Asylum, and told the Superintendent to keep her husband longer. At this point came the interference of Mr. Bischoffsberger's friends, and although the Superintendent of the Trenton Asylum had accepted the money sent him he was compelled to give up his patient. The latter was taken to Newark, where he remains at the house of M. Gudalh, in William-street. This gentleman, after he had learned all the facts, made the affidavit upon which Mrs. Bischoffsberger and Strentz were arrested. The prisoners were committed to the City Prison in default of bail to await trial on Monday at 10 o'clock. It is the intention of Mr. Gudalh and other friends of Mr. Bischoffsberger, to have the conduct of the Superintendent of the Asylum and the physicians fully investigated.

A NEW MAIL ROUTE.

A Steam-ship Line from New-York to Barbados, St. Thomas and Demerara.

The British Guiana Government has entered into a contract with Messrs. Hornstedt & Gasthorne, of Hull, England, to carry the mails between New-York and Demerara. Accordingly a line of first-class steam-ships, to be known as the Red Ball line, has been inaugurated to carry freight, passengers and the mails between these ports, touching at St. Thomas, Barbados, and other West India Islands. The line will consist of three vessels—the Mandango, Lagos, and Gunga. The Mandango, now lying at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, is the pioneer ship of the line. She is a first-class iron propeller, 1,260 tons measurement, 270-horse power, nominal. She is a magnificent craft, having an elegantly-finished cabin, inlaid with maple and mahogany, and accommodations for seventy-six first-class passengers. She has a splendid ladies' saloon, together with family cabins and bath rooms. There is a piano in the saloon, and a fine floor for dancing. The Mandango has been employed as one of the Royal Mail line between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa. She is bark-rigged, and makes eleven and a half to twelve knots an hour. She came out from Dartmouth, England, to Barbados—3,600 miles—in fourteen days' running time. The passage from Demerara to New-York occupied but eleven days, including stoppages at Barbados and St. Thomas. The ship is commanded by Capt. Edward Spence. The Company is represented in New-York by Mr. Henry E. Barrett. The loading and passenger agents are Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons, No. 70 South-street, New-York, and the ship's loading dock is at Drake's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The Mandango sails on Wednesday.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Geo. W. Lay, Mrs. Lay, Miss Anna Lay, Miss Hattie Lay, Harry Lay, Mrs. H. C. Kibbe, Miss Jennie E. Kibbe, H. Tylston, Hodgson, Mrs. H. Tylston. Hodgson, L. Elting, Mrs Elting, Master Irving Elting, Mrs. Le Gay, Miss Annie L. G. Boyd, Mrs. Taft, Miss Taft, Mrs. Die M. Kearny, Mrs. Althea Schmid, Mrs. Edward Dennis, W. E. Tellotson, C. C. Coleman, W. P. Munn, Miss Munn, John P. Harty, Edward Hatton, Miss G. E. Dennis, E. Dennis, Jr., Robert Dennis, J. E. Freund, Mason M. Hill, Mrs. Hill, R. R. H. Toelner, Edward Dawkins, Hugh Hemphill, S. E. Pagnon, H. A. Kruger, J. A. Menken, Mr. Bryan, A. Danziger, Mr. Havemeyer, J. Bamberg, Mrs. Bamberg, Mr. Sutherland, John Green, A. Lawson, Leon N. Loeb, N. B. Falconer, Thomas Clarke, Thomas Bousfield, Frank Speak, Joel Bean, Mrs. Bean, A. C. Bunce, Mrs. Ryce and child, L. Steiner, Charles W. Stein, Louis Selig, Henry Church, Edwin Lenox, Lewis Levi, Wm. Collins, Jr., Capt. De Haven, Miss Haven and two children, Mrs. Bigglow, Miss Kimbell, A. B. Adam, Miss Allie Diven, John Diven, Lieut Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., James W. Amerose, Augustus Miles, J. S. Oakford, George H. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Master Willie Taylor, Master George Taylor, Master Bertie Taylor, Master Artie Taylor, and two servants, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, Otto Amborn, Chas. McCauley, Wm. W. Carter.

Per steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—A. J. Adams and wife, Mrs. W. H. Collin and son, Percy W. Keene, Thomas Smith, Col. Cumberland and friend, Jeremiah O'Donnell, Mr. Vickers and wife, John C. Seal, W. L. Cochrane, G. I. Whithaus, John Horspool, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Miss B. Gibbs, W. H. Smith, Mr. Edgar, Rufus Hatch, Mrs. A. G. Simpson, Mme. Parato, Miss Jos. Parmalee, Miss Lizzie Parmalee, Wm. H. Rockes, Mr. French, Adam Mallefat, Charles Mallefat.

Per National steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—John Clark, John Shalloe, David Coggswell, J. D. Hallnan, Mrs. N. Hart, Miss Jeany Hart, Chas. Adsit, John C. Adsit, Mrs. Elizabeth Black, G. P. Farmer, J. B. Davenport, Edw. Ashworth, Gordon Murray, Mrs. K. Morton, Miss Marian Taylor, Hy. Bailey, Ames Bailey, Mrs. Hy. Tuison and two children, Miss Frances Tuison, Miss Jessica Tuison, Miss Florence Tuison, M. White, P. Blanca, Mr. Martinez, J. Aser, James Lyon, S. G. Levey, H. J. Levey, H. R. Mackay, Mrs. Ann Campell, Miss Lilly A. Campbell, Henry Ranker, Edwin L. Vidal, R. Gowez, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Antoine, Mr. and Mrs. Harker and two children, Dr. Edw. Sutton Smith, J. Tower, M. R. Winders, David A. Nagle, Miss Julie Devins.

Per steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—Miss M. Tudor, Sister Ann Elizabeth, C. A. Johnson, John Edgell, Byron R. Simpson, J. W. Harris, Alex. Stephen, John Caldwell, Mrs. Dr. Haxall, Miss Higginbottom, Robert Nairn, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Calhoun, Dr. Josi Rocamara, Mrs. A. Van Santvoord and child, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. J. T. E. Kirkland, Miss S. Van Santvoord, Capt. Palmer, United States Army; A. Van Santvoord, Mrs. P. Hubbell, Miss Richardson, Dr. Horace Richardson, Miss Van Winkle, Sister Constance, W. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James Allen.

Sentence Day in Newark.

All the roughs and idlers of Newark were gathered into the Court-room of the Circuit Court, yesterday, to listen to the sentences of the prisoners convicted at the present session. The first case of importance called up was that of Charles Hickey, who was convicted of conspiracy to aid the burglar Porter to escape from the County Jail. Judge Gifford, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that he regarded his case as one of the worst that had ever come before the Court, since it had been proved that he betrayed not only the jail officials, but his own friends and fellow-prisoners. He concluded by consigning him to hard labor in the State Prison for one year.

William Porter, the burglar, was then called up, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment for attempting to break jail. His sentence for complicity in the robbery of the Krementz warehouse will be deferred until the January Term, at which he is to testify against Harris.

Patrick Smith and James Murphy, who, it was proved, had a carriage in waiting outside the jail to aid in the escape of Porter, were sentenced to pay a fine of $250 each.

Thomas Clemens and Patrick Farley, convicted of assault and battery, with intent to rob, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each, in the State Prison.

Wm. Wheeler, for atrocious assault and battery, received a sentence to one year's imprisonment.

The Market-street gamblers, Jacob C. Dayton and Wm. G. Clark, were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each.

A large number of sentences were passed upon minor criminals.

Callender, the United States Bank Examiner.

Charles Callender, late United States Bank Examiner, was, on Friday morning, dismissed from the First Baptist Church of Newark by a vote of 175 to 5.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following persons were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, during the past week: Clarissa R. Howard, of Flatbush; Harriet Hopkins, of New-Lotts; Maria Ogden, Jacob Kimmer, Catherine A. Hessler, Thos. S. Hatcher, Robert Hoffner, and Catherine Van Syckel, of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Catherine Gilbert, James L. Phelps, Margaret Schug, Sarah Preston, Michael Crawley, and James Van Name, all of Brooklyn.

A New Charter Movement in Brooklyn.

Since the election, the question of a new charter has been broached in certain circles. The proposed spirit of the charter will be to dispense with the services of certain of the Commissioners, who have been influenced by the Ring-masters. The Republicans as Excise Commissioners will control the Water and Fire Departments.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Commodore Van Sanfurd and family sailed for Europe, yesterday, in the steam-ship Parthia.

A correspondent wishes to know if the Board of Health intend removing the dead horses and Greeley banners from the streets.

Thomas Kernan was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Commissioner Shields for a violation of the Bankruptcy law.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of John Galvin, No. 332 Avenue A, causing $500 damage.

The Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York will have their annual reunion dinner at Delmonico's, on Monday evening, Nov. 18.

Dahlgren Post No. 113, G. A. R., will give a grand ball to their comrades and friends at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Rufus Hatch, of this City, and W. H. Smith, Member of Parliament for Westminster, England, who was elected over John Stuart Mill, left for Liverpool, yesterday, on the City of Brussels.

The Australia, from Glasgow, landed 333 emigrant passengers at Castle Garden yesterday. The total number of emigrant arrivals during the past week was 5,372.

Joseph Rielly, aged seven years, of No. 55½ Beach-street, fell through a coal-hole in the sidewalk in Greenwich street yesterday, and received serious injuries.

James Johnson, aged thirty-three, fell out of a fifth-story window of his residence, No. 89 Sixth-avenue, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Charles Droerris, of No. 91 Columbia-street, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Commissioner Shields, for selling cigars that were not properly stamped.

James McMahon, of No. 216½ South-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis on a suit instituted by Michael Lane, to recover $5,000 damages for a violent assault. McMahon gave bail and was released, pending the result of the trial.

It is stated that Dr. Echeverria, resident physician of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, has been dismissed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that Mr. Burke, Warden of the Asylum, has been transferred to the Alms-house.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, Mrs. Nancy Harrison, of No. 43 Perry-street, was held for examination on a charge of violating the act of March, 1871, for the protection of mortgagees of personal property. The complaint was made by Mrs. Henrietta Stephenson of No. 296 Spring-street.

Timothy Sullivan, a boy under sixteen years of age, who had already served eight months on board the School ship, was yesterday discharged by Judge Fancher, in conformity with the decision of the Court of Appeals, rendered some time since, against the regularity of a conviction before a Judge in the Court of Special Sessions.

During the past week voluntary petitions were filed in the Bankruptcy Court in the cases of Edward W. Smith and Henry E. Vogell. Adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were made in the cases of George H. Jones, Gertrude Fricks, James T. Berry, Alexander Guthman, and Julius Gerson, and a discharge was granted to William Krohne.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Joseph Pendergast, a native of Ireland, sixty-one years of age, who died suddenly on Friday night, at No. 38 West Thirteenth-street. It is stated by the Police that Pendergast had died from excessive grief occasioned by the death of his wife who expired on Thursday. Both the deceased will be buried at the same time today.

A course of lectures, in aid of the book-purchasing fund of the Mercantile Library Association, will be given this session. The first lecture, by George MacDonald, will be delivered on the 18th inst. Subject, "Thomas Hood." Edmund Yates, Wendell Phillips, Bret Harte, Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, and other eminent lecturers will continue the course.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 43°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 45°; 12 M., 50°; 3 P. M., 52°; 6 P. M., 49°; 9 P. M., 46°; 12 P. M., 43°. Average temperature yesterday, 46½°. Average temperature for the week, 47¾°.

BROOKLYN.

The Police of Brooklyn arrested 303 persons during the past week.

The amount of taxes and assessments collected by the City Tax Collector, last week, was $24,617.

Judge Tappen, in the Superior Court, yesterday confirmed the report of the referee in the divorce suit of Margaret R. Mudge *vs.* Chas. Mudge, and granted a decree of absolute divorce.

Judge Nelson, in the City Court, yesterday, discharged Wm. Beach from the Penitentiary, on the ground that the Police Justice had no power to commit for six months for disorderly conduct.

Daniel Donegan, an Atlantic-avenue car conductor, was arrested yesterday for making a felonious assault with a car-hook on Patrick McDonnell, the driver of his car. The conductor was locked up to await examination.

George Story was arrested yesterday after on a charge of stealing $200 worth of jewelry from Matilda Hunter, of No. 332 Kent-avenue. Story admits the theft, and says he sold most of the jewelry at different stores in Chatham-street, New-York.

The mortuary report for the past week in Brooklyn shows 104 deaths. The principal causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 23; pneumonia, 15; croup, 15; bronchitis, 12; marasmus, 9, and diphtheria, 4. There was one death from small-pox, and three from spotted fever.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Pratt heard the application of Henry Hartean to perpetuate a temporary injunction previously issued against the Deer Park Blue-stone Company from selling any of the stone. Hartean alleges that the sole contract of the sale of the stone was given to him as security for the repayment for money advanced. Decision reserved.

Yesterday, John Mulligan made application in the City Court for an attachment against Jacob Elias, for contempt of Court for violating a previous order restraining him from running his chemical works in Greenpoint, which had been declared a nuisance. The defense averred that the works were being operated on a new system, so as to be no longer a nuisance. Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

LONG ISLAND.

The horse disease is making serious progress in Suffolk County, and to make matters worse, the spinal meningitis has also made its appearance among the horses.

The Fall meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Astoria, on Tuesday, 12th November. Meeting for business at 3 o'clock. The annual election of officers and meeting for address at 7½ P. M.

Mystic, or Ram Island, recently seized by Connecticut, and claimed to belong to New-York State, being on the assessment books of Suffolk County, has been purchased by the Manhattan Yacht Club for $42,000. It contains fourteen acres of land.

The corner-stone of the Reformed Church at College Point was laid yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The address was delivered by Rev. Wm. Ormiston, of New-York. The new edifice will be of brick, and will cost, when complete, $75,000. Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen has contributed $30,000 of this amount.

James W. Covert, the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, has written a letter of congratulation to his successful opponent, Henry J. Scudder, complimenting him upon the fairness and the manly and courteous manner in which the canvass was conducted. Mr. Scudder's majority in the district is 2,120.

The Commissioners of the new Queen's County Court-house are making satisfactory progress in the prosecution of their work. The amount agreed upon, $12,500, has been paid for the land selected for the location, and a warranty deed received. A large force of laborers are now at work grading the lots preparatory to laying the foundation of the building.

STATEN ISLAND.

William H. Allen (Rep.) is elected Justice of Sessions, instead of Kassner, (Dem.,) as reported on Thursday.

The Richmond County Court will convene at Richmond on the 26th. Judge Metcalf and Associate Justices will preside.

Joseph A. Tabries was yesterday held by the Civil Justice at Stapleton in $1,000 bail for breaking the arm of William Mullen, a lawyer residing in the neighborhood.

Early yesterday morning a burglar was caught in the house of Mr. William S. Nicholas, on the Clove road. When captured he had several hundred dollars' worth of goods packed ready for removal. He was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, giving his name as Frederick Leonard, from Chicago. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A new chapel, erected on Nepperhan-avenue, Yonkers, by the Baptist Society of that city, for the use of their Spring-street Mission School, will be opened this afternoon.

Samuel Delon, a native of Ireland, forty-five years of age, residing in Mott Haven, became engaged in a fight at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street last evening with John and James Carr, during which he was severely cut about the head. He was taken to his home, and his assailants made their escape.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Pleasantville, which has been closed for some time past, in order that repairs might be made, will be reopened for public worship this forenoon. The edifice has been greatly improved and beautified.

The horses of the Harlem Bridge and Fordham Railroad Company have so far recovered from their sickness as to resume work. The cars are all running again on time. But while the health of the horses in the lower part of Westchester County is greatly improved, the disease is spreading in the upper section.

NEW-JERSEY.

Francis Rimley, who was scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water, at the Chemical Works, on Eighth-street, Jersey City, on Thursday, died yesterday at St. Francis Hospital from his injuries.

Dr. Eddy, Deputy County Physician for Hudson County, yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body of Col. H. M. Baker, who died suddenly on Friday, and decided that death was caused by neuralgia of the heart.

The case of the hearing, on motion for mandamus, to compel Mayor O'Neill to sign the warrants for the pay of the Jersey City Police, will be heard in the Supreme Court, at Trenton, on Tuesday next. The result of the hearing will probably be a decision as to the status of the present Board of Police Commissioners.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9—Noon.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 ℔ cent., and it is now 7 ℔ cent.

PARIS, Nov. 9—A. M.—Rentes opened at 52f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—11 A. M.—Cotton—The Market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10½d.; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export; sales of Middling Orleans, for November, at 1◊d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 9—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £33 10s.@£33 15s. ℔ ton.

[Advertisement.]

WHO WINS?—This is the question. Among the hatters KNOX, as always, is ahead. Buy your Winter Hats at his store, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Margaret Rawls, Mrs. M. N. Bates, T. E. Wilson, Miss H. M. Knowlton, Mrs. S. Knowlton, James M. Byrne, Geo. Roemer, Robt. Gillen and servant, Mrs. Anna Tonge and child, Dr. A. Wheelus, wife and 2 children, Miss Mary Kilorin, Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. W. H. Gray and infant, Chas. A. Hatch, Mrs. J. J. Banta, Rev. J. R. Warner, H. S. Bowen and wife, General Sprague, wife, 3 daughters and son, Mrs. Benedict and son, Miss Benedict, Mrs. Gilbert and two servants, P. Dunlevy, P. Keenan, Mrs. E. M. Payne and 2 children, C. V. Hutchins, Miss Miller, Miss Warner, Miss H. Lawrence, Miss E. Peek, Miss Hattie Peek, E. Kimberly and wife, S. L. Smith, wife and servant, A. H. Stoddard, wife, infant child, and 2 servants, Alfred Iberson, J. Muir, Jr., H. G. Fuhrmann, Mrs. S. S. Crosby, Mrs. E. M. Crosby, P. H. Connor, M. W. Walton, Mrs. M. E. Cohen and child, Mrs. Greely, T. D. Wilcox, P. Moran, Wm. Moran, G. P. Nelson, A. B. Wishart, M. Sweeney, James Petry, Joseph Taylor, M. Marshalls, Harriet Campbell, W. H. Beach and wife, Miss C. Demers, Miss Keenan, W. A. Fry, J. J. Rohr, wife, and 2 children, Miss L. Rohr, Miss Louisa Rohr, J. J. Rohr, Jr., Geo. Rohr.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—J. B. Henry, G. T. Duckwitz, Miss E. Duckwitz, G. M. Taylor, John Carley, R. V. Gordon, wife and child, J. F. M. Jordon, Ann Harris, Wm. Nelson, Charles Brown, Argus Brown, C. Moses, G. N. Gordon, Geo. Beveridge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:40 | Sun sets....4:47 | Moon sets..1:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....3:17 | Gov. Island.4:06 | Hell Gate..5:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Celtic (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Parthia (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; City of Brussels (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Spain (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Magnolia, Baker, Pensacola, Wm. R. Garrison, Deutschland, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; G. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker & Sons; Arragon, (Br.,) Reed, Bristol, E., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Perit, Gardner, San Domingo, Port-au-Platt, and Samana, Spofford Bros. & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas Hand; Glaucus, Waldon, Boston; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Princeton, Robertson, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Caroline Coventry, (Br.,) Ellinge, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks R. W. Griffith, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Abraham Bentelich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Bro.

Brigs Freya, (Ger.,) Kruse, Bahia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Duncan McColl; Clara P. Gibbs, (Br.,) Parks, Port-au-Spain, Jones & Lough; Hattie E. Wheeler, Bacon, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, St. Jago de Cuba, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Willey, Kingston, Jam., S. DeCordova & Co.

Schrs. Blackstone, Wickson, Providence, W. H. Johnson & Co.; Ann Dole, Bunce, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; M. L. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; E. S. Gildersleeve, Shaller, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; E. H. Clark, Giles, Pensacola and Milton, I. B. Gager & Co.; Evelyn, Barger, Stamford; Mary B. Harris, Mitchell, Bucksville.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced very heavy gales the entire passage; Nov. 6, off Cape Lookout, passed bark Warrior, (of Pictou,) under closed reefed topsails; 7th, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship B. & J. Baker, Baker, Norfolk 46 hours, with the Willoughby Light-ship in tow.

Light-ship Willoughby, Saxon, Norfolk 46 hours, towed to this port by steam-ship B. & J. Baker.

Ship Quebec, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cowan, Antwerp Oct. 1, and Flushing 7th, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Came a middle passage, and had fine weather, and been 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Tucker, Montevideo 71 ds., with hides to C. G. Ramsay & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 3, in lon. 37; has had light S. E. trades, and no N. E. trades from lat. 34 to Sandy Hook; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Lyn, (Norw.,) Wold, Rio Janeiro Sept. 19, via Hampton Roads Nov. 6, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Oct. 3, in lon. 30; Nov. 4, off Cape Hatteras, passed a large quantity of deals.

Bark Flora M. Hulbert, (of Richmond, Me.,) Millay, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to master.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Mitchell, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Pearl, (new, 200 tons,) Neal, New-Haven, in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co. Was towed to this City by the tow-boat Charles Chamberlain.

Schr. Emma F. Law, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bodden, St. Andrews, Central America, 24 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port schr. Gen. Putnam, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi 21 ds., with hides and wool to J. H. Brower & Co.—vessel to J. L. Davidson. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails.

Schr. Jennie F. Willey, (of Boston,) Willey, Fernandina 16 ds., with lumber to J. A. Witham—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Francis Huber, Craumer, James River, Virginia.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Thomaston.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Hall, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Saxton, Virginia.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Maisbury, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; California, for Glasgow; Celtic, for Parthia, Spain; City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Arragon, for Bristol; St. Thomas, for Kingston; George W. Clyde, for Galveston; Mississippi and New Orleans, for New Orleans; Ashland and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; ship Magdalene, for Bremen; bark E. Anderson, for Havana; brig Torrid Zone, for Port-au-Prince.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Arr., steamer William Lawrence, from Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Cuba, from Bath; bark Overton, from Rio.

Arr. bark Wavelet, from Rio, for Baltimore.

Passed out, Schr. D. F. Keeling, for Nassau.

Sld. ship Algoma, for Philadelphia.

Passed out brig Clytie, from Richmond, for Trieste; brig Senorita, Richmond, for Bahia; brig Marie, for Bristol; brig Hoge, for London. Passed in schr. Mary E. Turner, from Philadelphia, for Richmond.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—Sld., steamer Champion, for New-York.

Arr., steamer James Adger, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 9.—Arr. brig W. W. Lord, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; barks Fairy Belle, from New-York; Palmira, from Havana; Maria Louisa, from Cienfuegos; brigs Diana and Victoriana, from Havana; Erie, from Boston.

Cld. schr. Ida Fuller, for Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, for New-York; bark Madagascar, for Buenos Ayres.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 9.—Arr. brig Lizzie J. Bigelow, of Provincetown, from Cape Haytien 15 ds. for Boston; schrs. Rachel Van Name and Emma B. Shaw, from Philadelphia, for Boston; R. P. Chase, from Elizabethport, for do.; Wm. Hill, Hoboken, for do.; R. C. Thomas, Philadelphia, for do.; Abbot Lawrence, do., for Bangor; F. Merwin; (3 m.) Charleston 7 ds., for Weymouth; Adrianna, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John.

Sld. bark Carrie, E. Long; brigs W. H. Bickmore, C. E. Pickering, Frontier, E. C. Redman, Java, Queen; schrs. Adrianna, (Br.,) Para, D. Sawyer, Susan, A. B. Hyer, Eureka, St. Elmo, David Nicholas, Admiral, Mary Ellen, (Br.,) light-boat Harper, Helen Mar, Georgia S., Louisa, E. G. Willard, E. Louise, A. H. Edwards, James Ponder, John S. Lee, T. S. McLellan, Thomas N. Stone, (3 m.) Three Sisters, (3 m.) S. H. Shannon, Ontario, (Br.,) Minnehaha, Mindora, Moses, Eddy, Florida, Anna Myrick.

Wind, W. N. W., fresh, clear.

Spoken.

Nov. 7, lat. 38 30, lon. 74, bark Ellen Stevens, from Matanzas, for Philadelphia.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The Cunard line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Lott, from New-York Oct. 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock this morning.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502-504 BROADWAY
—ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
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HAS OPENED HIS
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURS,
of his own manufacture, in all variety.
Also, his celebrated patent
LEGANT MUFF,
OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
have now open their Fall importations of
CLOAKS AND COSTUMES,
in VELVET, CLOTH, SILK AND FUR.
Embroidered Camel's Hair and Cashmere Polonaises,
DOLMANS, DOUBLE and TRIPLE CAPES,
Made up and unmade.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Best Paris Corsets and Boudier's Kid Gloves, Navy Blue English Water-proof, and other
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.
500 BERLIN COSTUMES, FROM $15 UPWARD, SURPRISINGLY CHEAP.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
The largest assortment ever exhibited, from $5 to $25, very stylish and very desirable.
MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS of the best makes, and below the cost of importation.
FURS
for Ladies, Misses and children. Real Seal-skin and other Fur Cloaks, Fur Trimmings, &c., &c.
100 finest ALASKA SABLE MUFFS at $10.
100 sets black ALASKA SABLE MUFF and BOA, $10.
DRESS-MAKING of every description.
HOSIERY.—As we discontinue this department our entire stock will be sold very low.
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Furniture and Bedding.
You are invited to call and examine our endless and elegant stock of
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
at our several spacious warerooms.
Also, our complete and independent bedding department of
MATTRESSES, LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, (steamed by a patent hot-air process.) COMFORTERS, BLANKETS, &c.
Full value and entire satisfaction guaranteed.
WAREROOMS:
Nos. 388 and 390 Hudson-st., corner Houston, Main entrance, corner of Houston-st.
No. 555 6th-av., corner of 33d-st.
No. 1,028 3d-av., corner of 61st st.
FACTORIES:
No. 274 to No. 284 West Houston-st.

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A MOST EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.
SPLENDID BLACK ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50 CTS., FORMER PRICE 80 CTS.
CASHMERES, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &C., AT PANIC PRICES. CALL AND EXAMINE.
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BROADWAY AND WAVERLY-PLACE.

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Cold drafts around windows and doors ENTIRELY EXCLUDED, saving half your fuel, also DUST in summer, saving FURNITURE, Curtains and Carpets, RATTLING Sashes stopped, windows raised and lowered as usual, stood the test 10 YEARS. Windows and doors measured FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address and let us do one or two on trial.
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FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
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FOR SALE.—AN EIGHTH-MEDIUM GORDON press. R. D. HYDE, No. 74 Leonard-st.